Ingles II

LIBRO Y ACTIVIDADES INGLÉS ESPA Y ESPAD MÓDULO I Cepa "CASTILLO DE ALMANSA" Curso 2023-2024

LOS PRONOMBRES PERSONALES SUJETO

I	(siempre con mayúscula) yo
you	tú, usted
he	él
she	ella
it	ello (no se suele traducir; se usa para referirse a una cosa o animal)
we	nosotros/as
you	vosotros/as, ustedes
they	ellos/as

Se llaman así porque siempre hacen de sujeto en la oración, y para que esta sea correcta y tenga sentido nunca pueden faltar. Los pronombres personales sujeto siempre van delante del verbo, excepto en las oraciones interrogativas.

En plural no varían de género, valen igual para el masculino que para el femenino.

I am the teacher. (Yo soy el profesor.)

You are Italian. (Tú eres / Usted es italiano.)

*Peter is a man. **He** is from Greece.*
(Peter es un hombre. Él es de Grecia.)

*Mary is a woman. **She** is English.*
(Mary es una mujer. Ella es inglesa.)

*Italy is a country. **It** is next to France.*
(Italia es un país. Está al lado de Francia.)

We are waiters. (Nosotros somos camareros.)

You are tall. (Vosotros sois / Ustedes son altos.)

*My friends are here. **They** are Mexican.*
(Mis amigos están aquí. Ellos son mejicanos.)

EL PRESENTE DEL VERBO *TO BE*

AFIRMATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I am		I'm
you are		you're
he		he's
she	is	she's
it		it's
we		we're
you	are	you're
they		they're

Este verbo suele traducirse por *ser* o *estar*, pero cuando indicamos la edad se traduce por *tener*.

I am (I'm) a student. (Yo soy estudiante.)

*He **is** at school.* (Él está en el colegio.)

*She **is** 20 years old.* (Ella tiene 20 años.)

- También lo utilizamos para preguntar el precio de las cosas.

  *How much **is** it? It's £5.*
  (¿Cuánto es? 5 libras.)

NEGATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I am not		I'm not
you are not		you aren't / you're not
he		he isn't / he's not
she	is not	she isn't / she's not
it		it isn't / it's not
we		we aren't / we're not
you	are not	you aren't / you're not
they		they aren't / they're not

- Para formar una frase en negativa tan sólo hay que colocar la partícula **not** detrás del verbo **to be**.

- Como puedes ver en el cuadro, hay dos formas contraídas: una se forma añadiendo la contracción al verbo y otra añadiéndola al pronombre sujeto. Se pueden usar indistintamente, pero recuerda que **not** jamás va contraído con **am**, sólo con **is** y **are**.

  She is English. (Ella es inglesa.)
  *She **is not (isn't)** French. / She**'s not** French.*
  (Ella no es francesa.)

  They are teachers. (Son profesores.)
  *They **are not (aren't)** doctors. / They**'re not** doctors.*
  (No son médicos.)

EJERCICIO

Pon en negativa las siguientes frases.

1. He is Japanese.
2. We are friends.
3. It is a dictionary.
4. You are Chinese.
5. They are English.

AFIRMATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
I am		Am I ... ?
you are		Are you ... ?
he		Is he ... ?
she	is	Is she ... ?
it		Is it ... ?
we		Are we ... ?
you	are	Are you ... ?
they		Are they ... ?

- Para formar la interrogativa con el verbo **to be** ponemos **am, is** y **are** delante del sujeto, que puede ser un pronombre personal o un sustantivo. En inglés, el signo de interrogación sólo se pone al final de la pregunta.

  They are Chinese. (Ellos son chinos.)
  Are they Chinese? (¿Son chinos?)

  Pierre is from France. (Pierre es de Francia.)
  Is Pierre from France? (¿Pierre es de Francia?)

EJERCICIO

Pon en interrogativa las siguientes frases.

1. Jane is Italian.
2. You are a student.
3. The teachers are English.
4. I am from Mexico.
5. She is Mary.

RESPUESTAS BREVES

AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA	
Yes, I	**am.**	No, I	**'m not.**
Yes, you	**are.**	No, you	**aren't.**
Yes, he		No, he	
Yes, she	**is.**	No, she	**isn't.**
Yes, it		No, it	
Yes, we		No, we	
Yes, you	**are.**	No, you	**aren't.**
Yes, they		No, they	

- Las respuestas breves son las que damos con un simple *sí* o *no*, pero en inglés, además de **yes** o **no** necesitan sujeto y verbo. El sujeto siempre es un pronombre personal y el verbo **to be** debe usarse sin contraer en afirmativa pero contraído en negativa.

  Is the teacher in class? Yes, **he is.** */ No,* **he isn't.**
  (¿Está el profesor en clase? Sí. / No.)

  Are you Irish? Yes, **I am.** */ No,* **I'm not.**
  (¿Eres irlandés? Sí. / No.)

  Are they ten years old? Yes, **they are.** */ No,* **they aren't.** (¿Tienen diez años? Sí. / No.)

EJERCICIO

Contesta con respuestas breves.

1. Is your name Jane? No, ...
2. Are you English? Yes, ...
3. Is the doctor here? No, ...
4. Are you in London? Yes, ...
5. Is she a teacher? No, ...

Preguntas con partículas interrogativas

- Estas preguntas no se pueden contestar con un *sí* o un *no*, requieren una respuesta más completa.

  What? (¿Qué?/¿Cuál?)
  How? (¿Cómo?)
  How often? (¿Con qué frecuencia?)
  Where? (¿Dónde?)
  Who? (¿Quién/es?)

  What is *your name?*
  (¿Cuál es tu nombre? / ¿Cómo te llamas?)
  How are *you?* (¿Cómo estás?)
  Where is *your friend?* (¿Dónde está tu amigo?)
  Who is *the director?* (¿Quién es el director?)

LOS ADJETIVOS POSESIVOS

my	mi, mis
your	tu, tus, su, sus (de usted)
his	su, sus (de él)
her	su, sus (de ella)
its	su, sus (de cosa o animal)
our	nuestro/a, nuestros/as
your	vuestro/a, vuestros/as, su, sus (de ustedes)
their	su, sus (de ellos/as)

- Van delante del nombre que indica lo que poseemos, sin importar que sea una cosa o varias pues son iguales en singular que en plural.

- Por su forma es fácil saber quién es el poseedor, sobre todo en la 3ª persona del singular ya que **his** indica un poseedor masculino, **her** uno femenino e **its** uno neutro (cosa o animal).

  my *pencil* (mi lápiz)
  my *friends* (mis amigas)
  your *address* (tu dirección, su dirección [de usted])
  your *teachers* (tus profesores, sus profesores [de usted])
  his *sister* (su hermana [de él])
  his *brothers* (sus hermanos [de él])
  her *watch* (su reloj [de ella])
  her *jackets* (sus chaquetas [de ella])
  its *food* (su comida)
  its *eyes* (sus ojos)
  our *school* (nuestro colegio)
  our *classes* (nuestras clases)
  your *bike* (vuestra bici, su bici [de ustedes])
  your *books* (vuestros libros, sus libros [de ustedes])
  their *car* (su coche [de ellos/as])
  their *chairs* (sus sillas [de ellos/as])

EJERCICIO

Traduce.

1. Mi trabajo
2. Tu médico
3. Su nombre (de él)
4. Su lápiz (de ella)
5. Nuestro camarero
6. Sus libros (de ellas)
7. Vuestra profesora
8. Su nombre (de animal)

A / AN

El artículo indefinido *a / an* va delante de un nombre contable en singular y se traduce por *un, una*. La única diferencia que hay entre los dos es que **an** se usa cuando la siguiente palabra empieza por vocal o por **h** muda, es decir, que no se pronuncia.

I've got a book. (Tengo un libro.)

She's got an ice cream. (Ella tiene un helado.)

An hour has got sixty minutes.
(Una hora tiene sesenta minutos.)

EL PLURAL DE LOS NOMBRES

plural regular

Se forma añadiendo una **s** al nombre singular.

book	*books*
pencil	*pencils*
computer	*computers*

Si el nombre singular acaba en consonante + y, cambia la **y** por **i** y añade las letras **es**.

country	*countries*
dictionary	*dictionaries*

baby – babies

Pero si acaba en vocal + y sólo se añade la **s**.

day	*days*
boy	*boys*

Los plurales irregulares

Algunos nombres forman el plural sin seguir ninguna regla y hay que aprenderlos de memoria.

child (niño/a)	*children* (niños/as)
man (hombre)	*men* (hombres)
woman (mujer)	*women* (mujeres)

THIS / THAT / THESE / THOSE

Son pronombres demostrativos que se refieren al nombre que va detrás del verbo **to be**.

This indica algo singular y cercano, y significa *este, esta, esto*. **That** señala algo singular pero que está lejos, y por tanto significa *ese, esa, eso* o *aquel, aquella, aquello*.

This is my mother. (Esta es mi madre.) [está a tu lado]

That is my favourite restaurant. (Aquel es mi restaurante favorito.) [lo señalas en la distancia]

- **These** indica algo plural y cercano, y se traduce por *estos, estas*, mientras que **those** indica algo plural y lejano y por tanto significa *esos, esas* o *aquellos, aquellas*.

  These are my books. (Estos son mis libros.)

  Those are our houses. (Esas son nuestras casas.)

- Cuando funcionan como adjetivos demostrativos van delante de un nombre. Entonces **this** y **that** no pueden traducirse como *esto, eso* o *aquello*.

  This actress is Japanese.
  (Esta actriz es japonesa.)

  That man is sad.
  (Ese hombre está triste.)

  These toys are new.
  (Estos juguetes son nuevos.)

  Those women are shop assistants.
  (Esas mujeres son dependientas de una tienda.)

EJERCICIO

Traduce.

1. Esto es un libro.
2. Esta mujer es inglesa.
3. Aquello es una mesa.
4. Aquellos son libros.
5. Estos son números.
6. Aquellas son peluqueras.

EL VERBO *HAVE GOT*

AFIRMATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA
I	**have got**	**I've got**
you		**you've got**
he	**has got**	**he's got**
she		**she's got**
it		**it's got**
we	**have got**	**we've got**
you		**you've got**
they		**they've got**

- Significa *tener* y sirve para expresar lo que poseemos o las características de alguien o algo cuando lo describimos.

  She has got (She's got) a dog. (Tiene un perro.)

  I have got (I've got) a cat. (Tengo un gato.)

NEGATIVA		FORMA CONTRAÍDA	
I you	have not got	I you	haven't got
he she it	has not got	he she it	hasn't got
we you they	have not got	we you they	haven't got

- En negativa se pone not o n't detrás de have y de has.
  I have not (haven't) got a chair. (No tengo silla.)
  He has not (hasn't) got a girlfriend. (Él no tiene novia.)

AFIRMATIVA		INTERROGATIVA
I	have got	Have I got ... ?
you		Have you got ... ?
he	has got	Has he got ... ?
she		Has she got ... ?
it		Has it got ... ?
we	have got	Have we got ... ?
you		Have you got ... ?
they		Have they got ... ?

- En interrogativa se coloca have / has delante del sujeto.
  Have you got three children? (¿Tienes tres hijos?)
  Has Pam got a red car? (¿Tiene Pam un coche rojo?)

EJERCICIO

Traduce.

1. Tenemos un amigo.
2. ¿Tienes hermanos y hermanas?
3. No tengo ordenador.
4. ¿Tenéis una hermana?
5. Ella no tiene teléfono.

RESPUESTAS BREVES

AFIRMATIVA		NEGATIVA	
Yes, I Yes, you	have.	No, I No, you	haven't.
Yes, he Yes, she Yes, it	has.	No, he No, she No, it	hasn't.
Yes, we Yes, you Yes, they	have.	No, we No, you No, they	haven't.

- Para contestar brevemente a las preguntas con have got se usa yes o no, y luego el pronombre personal sujeto y have / has o haven't / hasn't (sin got).
  Have you got a grandchild? Yes, I have.
  (¿Tienes un nieto? Sí.)
  Have you got two aunts? No, I haven't.
  (¿Tienes dos tías? No.)
  Has your father got a sister? Yes, he has.
  (¿Tiene tu padre una hermana? Sí.)
  Has this class got a computer? No, it hasn't.
  (¿Tiene un ordenador esta clase? No.)

EJERCICIO

Contesta con respuestas breves.

1. Have you got three sisters? No, ...
2. Have Mary and John got a radio? Yes, ...
3. Has Peter got a wife? Yes, ...
4. Has Jane got a boyfriend? No, ...
5. Has the house got four bedrooms? Yes, ...

LOS NOMBRES CONTABLES Y LOS NO CONTABLES

- Los nombres contables, que se pueden contar, tienen singular y plural y pueden llevar delante un artículo (a, an, some, the) o un numeral: *a snake, an eye, some children, the teacher, three chairs ...*
- Los nombres no contables no se pueden contar porque se refieren a sustancias y cosas abstractas; sólo tienen singular y pueden llevar delante some.

coffee	*some coffee*
homework	*some homework*

SOME / ANY

- Some sólo se utiliza en oraciones afirmativas. Delante de nombres contables en plural significa *unos/as, algunos/as*, pero delante de nombres no contables significa *un poco de, algo de*. En algunas ocasiones puede no traducirse.
  I've got some pencils.
  (Tengo unos / algunos lápices.)
  She's got some money.
  (Tiene [un poco de] dinero.)
- Any acompaña a nombres contables en plural y no contables. Significa *ningún/a, nada* en las oraciones negativas, pero *algunos/as, algo de* en las interrogativas. También puede no traducirse.
  I haven't got any brothers.
  (No tengo ningún hermano. / No tengo hermanos.)
  Have you got any homework today?
  (¿Tienes deberes hoy?)

EJERCICIO

Traduce.

1. Tengo una televisión.
2. No tengo ninguna amiga.
3. ¿Tienes algún hermano?
4. No tenemos una recepcionista.
5. ¿Tienes una tía?

EL GENITIVO SAJÓN

El genitivo sajón con singular

- Se usa para indicar de quién es algo. Para ello añadimos un apóstrofo (') y una s al poseedor.
  my father's watch (el reloj de mi padre)
  my uncle's wife (la esposa de mi tío)
  the teacher's book (el libro del profesor)
- Si utilizamos el nombre propio del poseedor, no ponemos artículo.
  Emily's bedroom (el dormitorio de Emily)
- Si el nombre del poseedor acaba en s sólo le añadimos el apóstrofo (o las dos cosas, aunque lo más frecuente es la primera opción).
  James' coat / James's coat (el abrigo de James)
- Si hay más de un poseedor, sólo añadimos el apóstrofo y la s al segundo.
  John and Mary's house is big.
  (La casa de John y Mary es grande.)
- En caso de que el poseedor no indique el nombre de personas, animales, países, etc., se debe usar la preposición **of**:
  the name of the street (el nombre de la calle)
  ~~*the street's name*~~

EJERCICIO

Traduce.

1. La hermana de Luis.
2. El pelo de tu hermana.
3. El diccionario de mi profesor.
4. El libro de mi amigo.
5. El dormitorio de Thomas.

El genitivo sajón con plural

- Si el nombre del poseedor es plural y termina en **s**, sólo se pone el apóstrofo, pero si es un plural irregular, añadimos las dos cosas.
  the boys' notebooks (los cuadernos de los chicos)
  the women's husbands (los maridos de las mujeres)

EJERCICIO

Traduce.

1. La habitación de los niños.
2. La casa de mis amigos.
3. Los libros de las niñas.
4. El examen de los estudiantes.
5. Los coches de los hombres.

EL ORDEN DE LOS ADJETIVOS EN LA ORACIÓN

- Los adjetivos en inglés van colocados delante del nombre y no varían de género ni de número; es decir, tienen la misma forma en masculino y femenino, singular y plural.
  the small chair (la silla pequeña)
  the small dogs (los perros pequeños)
- También pueden ir colocados después del verbo to be.
  This bed is old. (Esta cama es vieja.)
  That boy is good-looking. (Ese chico es guapo.)

EJERCICIO

Traduce.

1. Tu nombre es bonito.
2. Mi coche es grande.
3. Los niños son buenos.
4. Nuestra hija es guapa.
5. Mi padre es guapo.
6. Tengo un hijo alto.
7. Nuestro profesor está delgado.
8. Nuestra casa tiene habitaciones pequeñas.
9. Mi madre tiene el pelo corto.
10. Este es un libro fantástico.

THERE IS / THERE ARE

AFIRMATIVA	FORMA CONTRAÍDA
There is	There's
There are	—

- There is significa que hay una cosa y por eso va seguido de un nombre contable en singular o de un nombre no contable. There are significa que hay dos cosas o más y sólo puede ir con nombres contables en plural.
  There is (There's) a snake. (Hay una serpiente.)

REPASO THERE IS- THERE ARE

Singular: There is HaY

Afirmativa (HAY)

There is a book	Hay un libro
There is a boy	Hay un chico
There is a table	Hay una mesa

Negativa (NO HAY)

There is not a book	No hay un libro
There isn't a boy	No hay un chico
There isn't a table	No hay una mesa

Interrogativa ¿HAY…?

Is there a book? Yes, there is / No, there isn´t.	¿Hay un libro?
Is There a boy? Yes, there is / No, there isn´t	¿Hay un chico?
Is there a table? Yes, there is / No, there isn´t	¿Hay una mesa?

Plural:There are

Afirmativa (HAY)

There are some books	Hay algunos libros
There are some boys	Hay algunos chicos
There are aome tables	Hay algunas mesas

Negativa (NO HAY)

There are not any books	No hay libros
There aren't any boys	No hay chicos
There aren't any tables	No hay mesas

Interrogativa ¿HAY?

Are there any books? Yes, there are/ No, there aren´t	¿Hay algunos libros? Si / No.
Are there any boys? Yes, there are/ No, there aren´t	¿Hay algunos chicos? Si / No.
Are there any tables? Yes, there are/ No, there aren´t	¿Hay algunas mesas? Si / No.

EL IMPERATIVO

Al igual que en castellano, el imperativo suele usarse en inglés para ordenar algo, realizar una invitación y/o sugerencia:

Go home! --- ¡Ve a casa!
Stand up! --- ¡Levántate!
Let´s go to the park. --- Vamos al parque

El imperativo únicamente tiene una persona para singular y plural, que se denomina "segunda persona de indicativo". Además, como has podido comprobar , en la mayor parte de los casos el sujeto se omite. En los casos en los que éste aparezca siempre se situará al final de la oración:

Go home , Juan! --- Vete a casa Juan
Stand up María --- María levántate
Don´t move Mark --- No te muevas Mark

Como has podido comprobar en el último ejemplo, la negativa se hará añadiendo **don´t** delante del verbo principal. Si por el contrario añadimos el verbo "**do** " en afirmativa lo que haremos será aportar mayor firmeza a la oración:

Do enjoy yourself! --- ¡Divertios
Let´s study harder!
Do be quiet! --- ¡Quietos!

Por lo tanto, existen tres formas de usar el imperativo, que son las siguientes:

1.- Para pedir , ordenar algo a alguien o hacer una sugerencia, utilizaremos la forma básica del verbo sin el "to" (infinitivo sin "to):

Be quiet! --- Estate quieto
Don´t move --- No te muevas
Do come here! --- ¡Ven aquí!

2.- Cuando queremos hacer una invitación o que alguien haga algo contigo, utilizaremos **Let´s** delante del verbo principal:

Let´s go to the party --- Vamos a la fiesta
Let´s dance --- Bailemos
Let´s study --- Vamos a estudiar

3.- Cuando queremos que alguien NO haga algo contigo se utilizará **Let´s not** delante del verbo principal:

Let´s not go out --- No salgamos
Let´s not move --- No nos movamos
Let´s not drink --- No bebamos

EL PRESENTE SIMPLE

El presente simple de los verbos que vamos a estudiar este año se forman de la siguiente forma.

"TO PLAY"	*"TO WRITE"*	*"TO LIKE"*	*"TO GO"*
I **play**	I **write**	I **like**	I **go**
You **play**	You **write**	You **like**	You **go**
He	He	He	He
She **play<u>s</u>**	She **write<u>s</u>**	She **like<u>s</u>**	She ***go<u>es</u>***
It	It	It	It
We **play**	We **write**	We **like**	We **go**
You **play**	You **write**	You **like**	You **go**
They **play**	They **write**	They **like**	They **go**

- Te has fijado que el verbo mantiene todas las personas igual, excepto la tercera persona **(He, She, It)**, que les añade **–s.**

- Has visto también que los **verbos que terminan en –o, -ch, -sh, -ss** como el "TO GO", "TO TEACH", "TO WASH".....añade a la tercera persona **–es.**

- También tienes que saber, que los verbos acabados en **CONSONANTE+ Y,** como "TO STUDY", para la tercera perona cambian la **y** por **i, y luego añaden –es (study--- studies)**

"TO STUDY"	"To WANT"	"TO WASH"	"TO DO"

- El verbo que acabas de pacer en presente afirmativo el **"TO DO", va a ser el verbo auxiliar con el que formaremos la FORMA NEGATIVA y LA FORMA INTERROGATIVA DE TODOS LOS DEMÁS VERBOS**. (Excepto los que vimos en primero "TO BE" y "TO HAVE GOT", que aprendiste que se hacía ellos solos la negativa y la interrogativa.

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA	RESP. CORTAS	
I play You eat	I **don´t** play You **don´t** study	**Do** I....sleep? **Do** you.study?	Yes, you do. Yes, I do.	No, you don´t. No, I don´t.
He studies She plays It dances	He She **doesn´t** eat It	**Does** he play....? **Does** she eat.....? **Does** It think.....?	Yes, he does. Yes, she does. Yes, it does.	No, he doesn´t. No, she doesn´t. No, It doesn´t.
We drink You sleep They have lunch	We **don´t** drink You **don´t** sleep They **don´t** have dinner	**Do** we write.....? **Do** you read.....? **Do** they listen?	Yes, you do. Yes, we do. Yes, they do .	No, you don´t. No, we don´t. No, they don´t.

- Fíjate como quedaría en NEGATIVA:

I don´t play You don´t study He doesn´t go

She doesn´t work It doesn´t dance We doesn´t cook

- Ahora fíjate como quedaría en INTERROGATIVA

Do I study.....? Do you play.....? Does he work.....?

Does it drink....? Do they want.....?

- Las respuestas cortas, no varían para ningún verbo, siempre son las que hemos visto del "TO DO".

- **Con lo que has aprendido forma tú la AFIRMATIVA, NEGATIVA e INTERROGATIVA de los siguientes verbos. - -**

"TO STUDY"				
AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA	RESP. CORTAS	
			Yes, you do. Yes, I do.	No, you don´t. No, I don´t.

"TO LIKE"				
AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA	RESP. CORTAS	

"TO GO"				
AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA	INTERROGATIVA	RESP. CORTAS	

Ahora vamos a realizar ejercicios sobre lo aprendido.

1. Coloca la forma verbal en AFIRMATIVA adecuada en cada caso, eligiendo de entre los siguientes verbos:

play-eat-dance-drink-go-study-like-wash

- I _____ basketball on Sundays.
- She_____ in the Disco on Saturday night.
- Pedro and Raul_____ apples in the salad.
- My brother _____ to Madrid tomorrow.
- My dog _____ chocolate and fruit. It _____ coke and milk.
- My sister and I _____ at the same University.
- My friend Carlos _____ his hands with a special soap.

2. Ahore coge las frases del ejercicio anterior y pásalas a forma NEGATIVA e INTERROGATIVA:

- I play basketball on Sundays.
  NEGATIVA: _____
  INTERROGATIVA:_____

- _____.
  NEGATIVA: _____
  INTERROGATIVA:_____

- _____.
  NEGATIVA: _____
  INTERROGATIVA:_____

- _____.
  NEGATIVA: _____
  INTERROGATIVA:_____

- _____.
  NEGATIVA: _____
  INTERROGATIVA:_____

- _____.
  NEGATIVA: _____
  INTERROGATIVA:_____

- _____.
  NEGATIVA: _____
  INTERROGATIVA:_____

3. Haz igual que en el ejercicio anterior, pero lleva cuidado cuando te indique que la frase es negativa aparecerá un (not) y tú tendrás que poner la forma correcta en negativa. Cuando sea una pregunta fíjate bien donde pones el verbo y donde pones el auxiliar (do/does). Elige entre los verbos del recuadro:

live close open speak drink go like work want teach

a. Jane _____ (not) alcohol.

b. _____ they_____ four languages? No, _____ _____

c. Your friend and I _____ in the same school.

d. _____ your sister Esther_____ apples? Yes, ____ _____

e. Jhon and you _____ (not) in Alicante.

f. The swimming pool _____ at 10.30 everyday.

g. Ana _____ English at my class.

h. I _____ good students in my class.

i. They _____(not) their books.

j. _____ your friends_____to the cinema on Friday? No,_____ _____

k. **Pasa cada una de las oraciones anteriores a afirmativa/negative/interrogative según sea cada una de ellas, las pasas a las otras dos formas.**

a. _____

_____

_____

b. _____

_____

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

h.

i.

j.

VOCABULARIO: adjetivos y verbos

Bad	*MALO*	**Live**	VIVIR	**See**	VER
Big	*GRANDE*	**Do**	HACER	**Look**	MIRAR
Small	*PEQUEÑO*	**Make**	HACER	**Watch**	VER LA TV
Busy	*OCUPADO*	**Like**	GUSTAR	**Speak**	HABLAR
Cold	*FRIO*	**Love**	AMAR/ENCANTAR	**Talk**	CONVERSAR
Closed	*CERRADO*	**Hate**	ODIAR	**Listen**	ESCUCHAR
sad	*TRISTE*	**wash**	LAVAR	**Touch**	TOCAR
Famous	*FAMOSOS*	**Eat**	COMER	**Hear**	OIR
Far	*LEJANO*	**Drink**	BEBER	**Smell**	OLER
Fat	*GORDO*	**Cook**	COCINAR	**feel**	SENTIR
Good	*BUENO*	**Want**	QUERER	**work**	TRABAJAR
happy	*ALEGRE*	**Study**	ESTDIAR	**Help**	AYUDAR
Heavy	*PESADO*	**Go**	IR	**Pass**	PASAR
hungry	*HAMBRIENTO*	**Come**	VENIR	**Shout**	GRITAR
Angry	*ENFADADO*	**Stay**	ESTAR	**Know**	SABER
young	*JOVEN*	**Read**	LEER	**Say**	DECIR
old	*VIEJO*	**Write**	ESCRIBIR	**Tell**	DECIR/CONTAR
smoke	FUMAR	**Take**	COGER AGARRAR	**Ask**	PREGUNTAR
Put	PONER	**stop**	PARAA	**Answer**	CONTESTAR
Buy	COMPRAR	**bring**	TRAER	**Call**	LLAMAR
sell	VENDER	**Open**	ABRIR	**close**	CERRAR

Meet the characters

ALBERTO

21 years old

from Spain

STUDENT

JANET

35 years old

from England

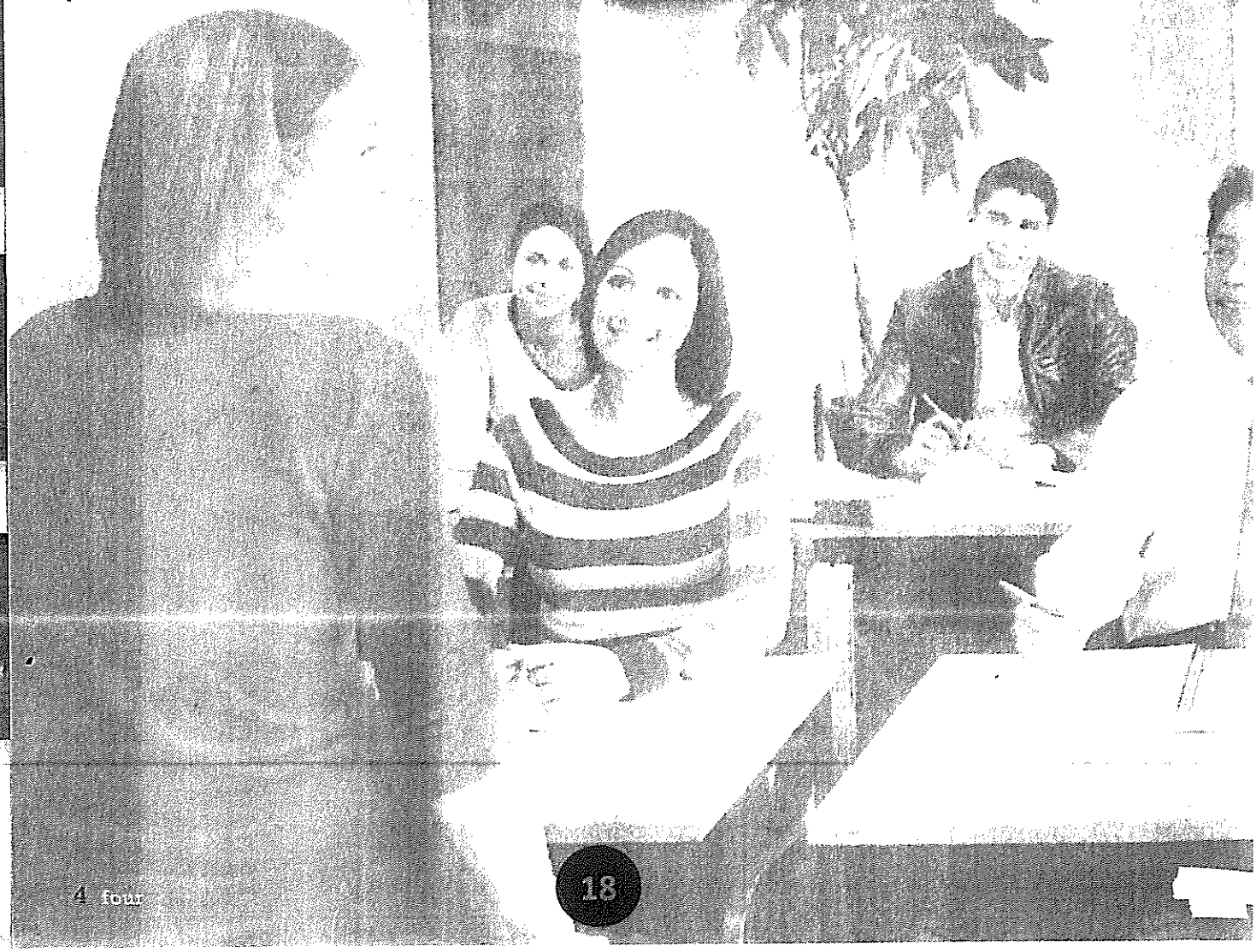
TEACHER

CHENG

40 years old

from Hong Kong

STUDENT



ANGELA

23 years old

from Italy

STUDENT

CARMEN

25 years old

from Mexico

STUDENT

HELEN

18 years old

from Greece

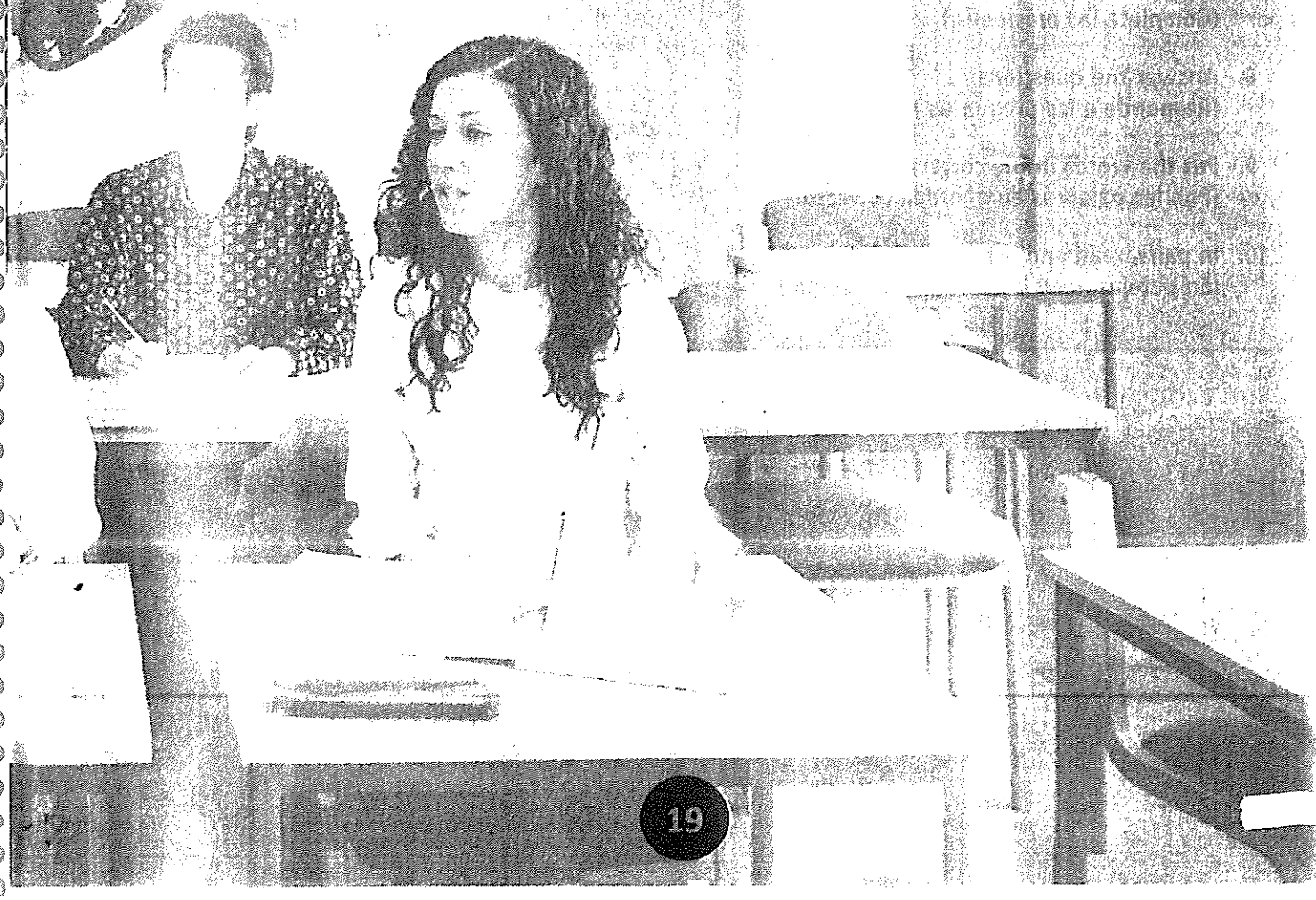
STUDENT

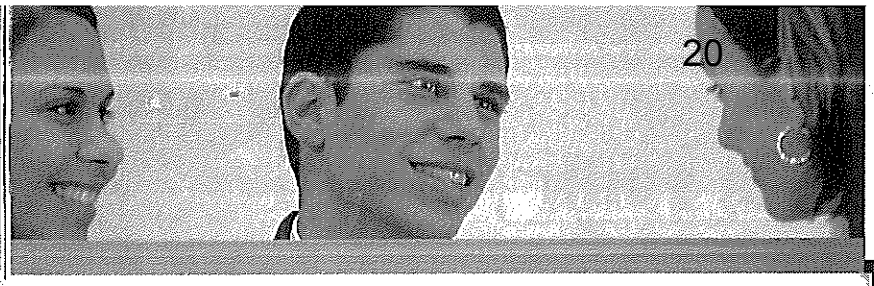
KEN

30 years old

from Japan

STUDENT

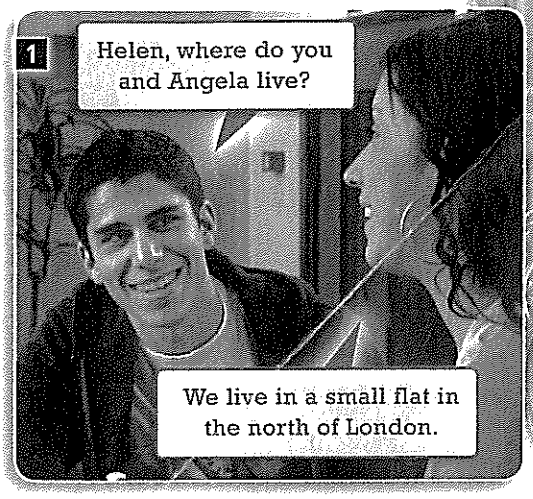


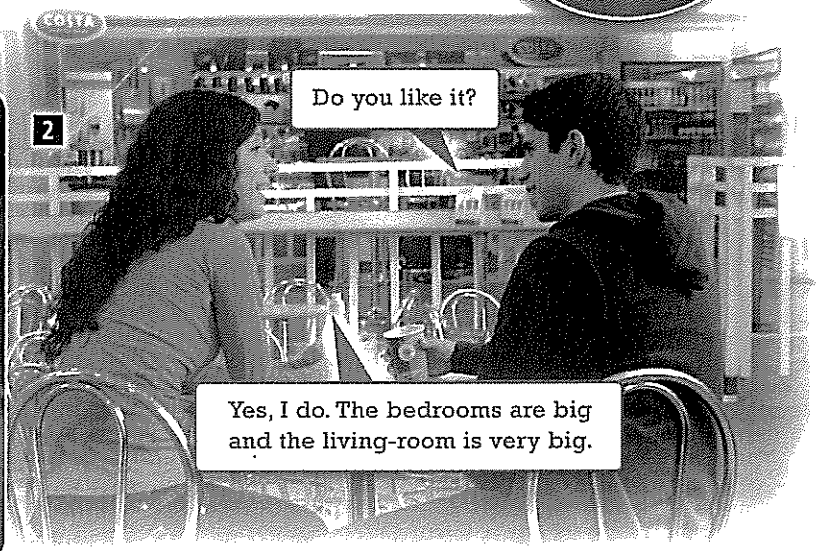


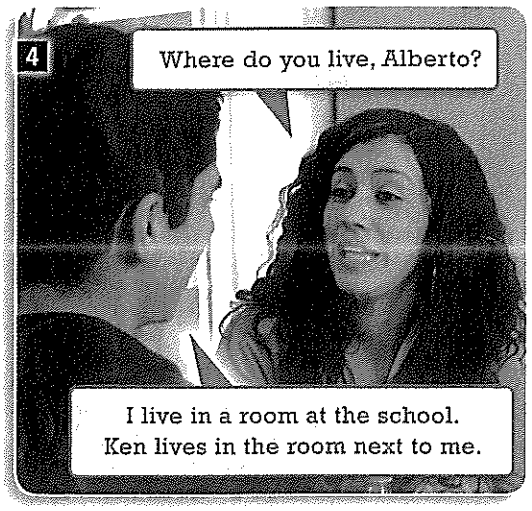
unit 5

I live in ...

1 Listen, read and repeat.







2 A **Listen and complete the dialogue.**

JANET: Where do you live, Carmen?

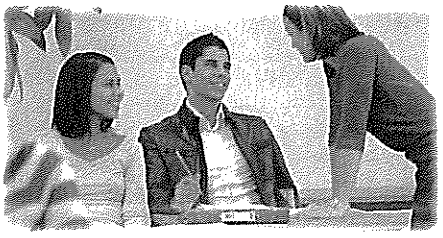
CARMEN: I live in a room at the [1] *school* – room 23.

JANET: Where do [2] ..... live, Alberto?

ALBERTO: I live at the school, too. Ken lives in the [3] ..... next to me.

JANET: Cheng [4] ..... here today. Where does he live?

CARMEN: Cheng [5] ..... in a flat. It's very nice. It's got a [6] ..... kitchen and dining-room.



B **Listen again and check your answers.**

3 **Practise with another student.**

STUDENT 1: Where do you live?

STUDENT 2: I live in a flat / house.

GRAMMAR

4 A **Read the grammar box.**

PRESENT SIMPLE

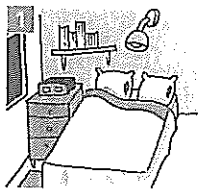
I		he	
you		she	lives
we	live	it	
they			

B **Complete the sentences with *work / works* or *like / likes*.**

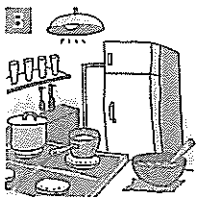
1. Tony .....likes..... his girlfriend, Angela.
2. Alberto ..... in a restaurant.
3. Janet and David ..... in London.
4. Helen and Cheng..... Chinese food.
5. We ..... in the city.
6. Cheng ..... every day.
7. Carmen ..... her job.
8. I ..... in the evening.

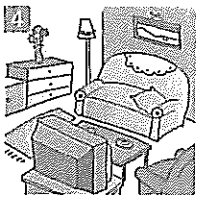
WORDS ROOMS OF THE HOUSE

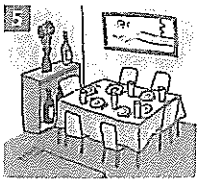
5 A **Listen, read and repeat.**

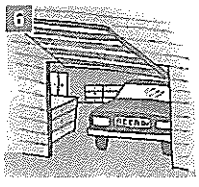

bedroom

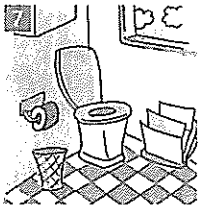
bathroom

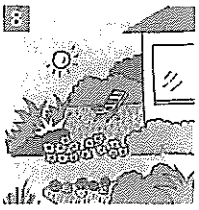

kitchen


living-room


dining-room

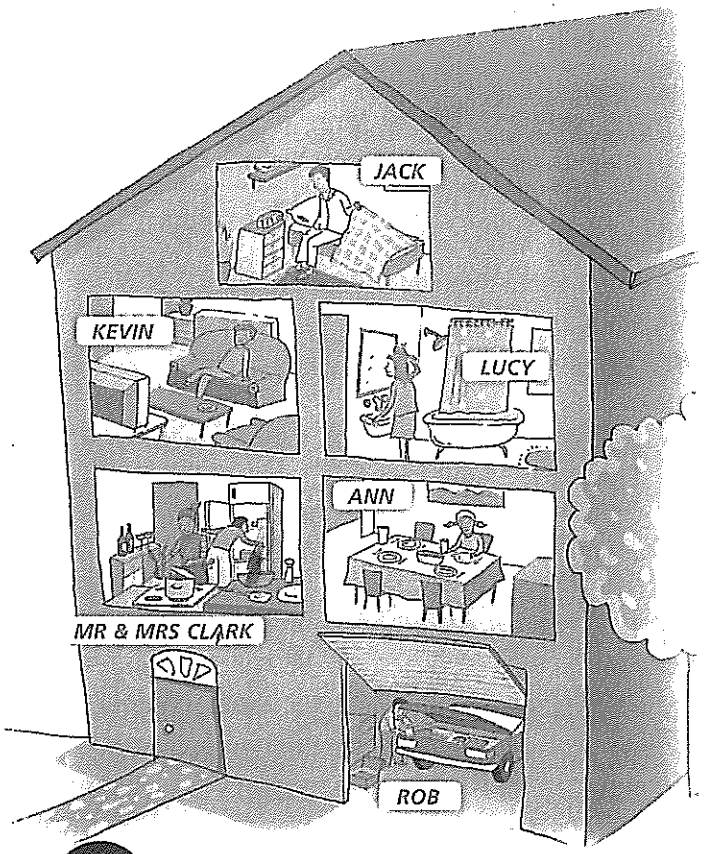

garage


toilet


garden

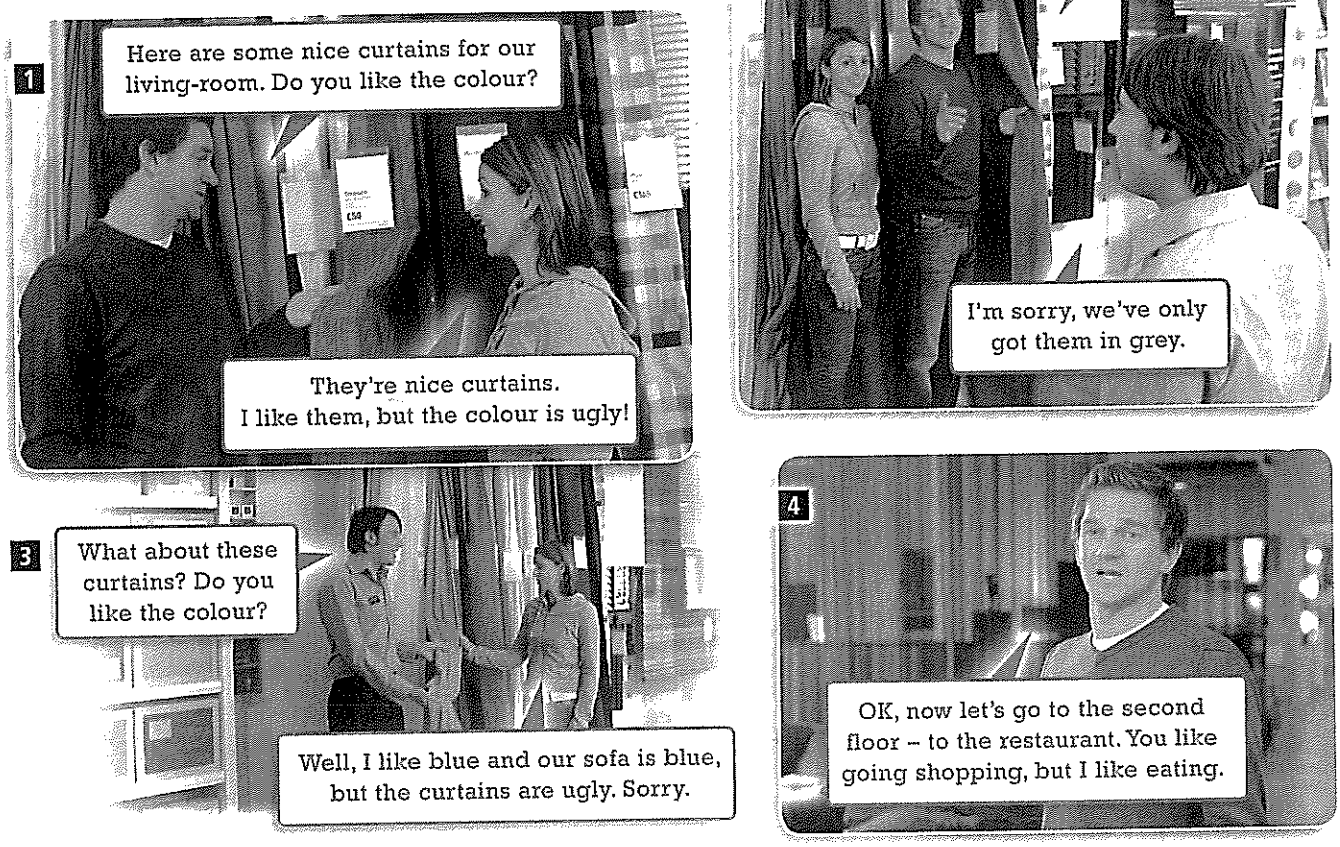
B **Look at the picture below and answer these questions.**

1. Where's Jack? He's in the bedroom.....
2. Where's Kevin? .....
3. Where are Mr and Mrs Clark?
   .....
4. Where's Lucy? .....
5. Where's Ann?.....
6. Where's Rob? .....



I like them, but ...

6 Listen, read and repeat.



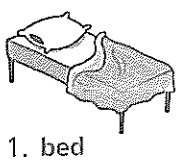
7 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

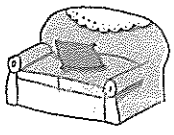
HELEN: Here's a nice [1].....rug..... for our living-room.
Do you [2]..... it, Angela?
ANGELA: It's OK, but look! I like [3]..... rug! Do you like it?
HELEN: I like the rug, but the [4]..... isn't nice. Look!
This rug is pink and [5]..... curtains are pink, too.
ANGELA: Yes, but it's an [6] ..... rug.

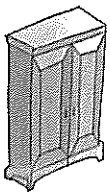
B **Listen again and check your answers.**

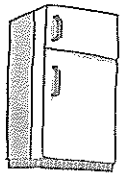
WORDS FURNITURE

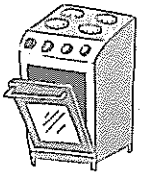
8 A Listen, read and repeat.

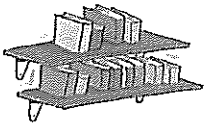

1. bed

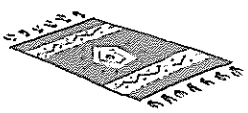

2. sofa


3. cupboard


4. fridge

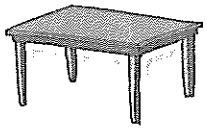

5. cooker


6. bookshelves


7. rug

8. lamp

9. curtains


10. table

B Write the words from Exercise 8 A in the correct group. You can use some words more than once.

bedroom	dining-room	living-room	kitchen
curtains			

WORDS ORDINAL NUMBERS

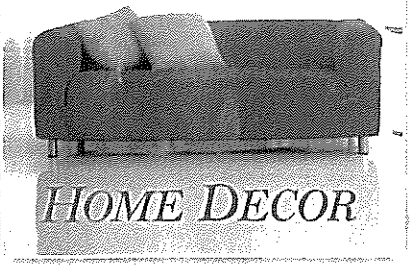
9 A Listen, read and repeat.

1st	first	4th	fourth	7th	seventh	10th	tenth
2nd	second	5th	fifth	8th	eighth	11th	eleventh
3rd	third	6th	sixth	9th	ninth	12th	twelfth

B Where are the items in the shop? Read the sign and write sentences about some of the items.

1. The rugs are on the first floor.
2. The .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. 12. .....

1ST FLOOR	rugs
2ND FLOOR	lamps
3RD FLOOR	chairs and tables
4TH FLOOR	sofas
5TH FLOOR	beds
6TH FLOOR	curtains
7TH FLOOR	bookshelves
8TH FLOOR	cupboards
9TH FLOOR	fridges
10TH FLOOR	cookers
11TH FLOOR	toilets
12TH FLOOR	restaurant



C Listen and read.

Where are the beds?

The beds are on the fifth floor.

D Work with another student. Ask questions using the sign.

PRONUNCIATION

10 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the stressed syllable in colour.

1. garden 2. toilet 3. bedroom 4. table 5. curtains

GRAMMAR

11 A **Read the grammar box.**

PRESENT SIMPLE

SPELLING:

work	works
study	studies
teach	teaches
do	does

B **Complete the sentences with *teach / teaches, study / studies* or *go / goes*.**

1. We .....*go*..... to English classes.
2. Carmen is a student. She ..... English.
3. They are teachers. They ..... in a language school.
4. Ken and Alberto are students. They ..... English.
5. Janet is the English teacher. She ..... English.
6. Angela ..... to her boyfriend in the evening.

C **Complete the paragraph with the verbs in brackets.**

My name is Julie. My brother's name is Tim. I [1] .....*live*..... (live) in a flat in London, but Tim [2]..... (live) in Bristol. I'm a student. I [3] ..... (go) to univerisity. Tim is also a student and he's a waiter, too. He [4] ..... (work) at a Japanese restaurant and he [5] ..... (study) Italian at a language school. At the weekend, Tim [6] ..... (go) to the cinema. I [7]..... (do) my homework at the weekend.

12 A **Read the grammar box.**

LIKE + NOUN

I like music.

Jack likes London.

LIKE + VERB + ING

I like listening to music.

Jack likes living in London.

B **Tick (✓) the correct answer for you.**

Do you like ...	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
1. jazz music?		
2. coffee?		
3. reading books?		
4. going to shops?		

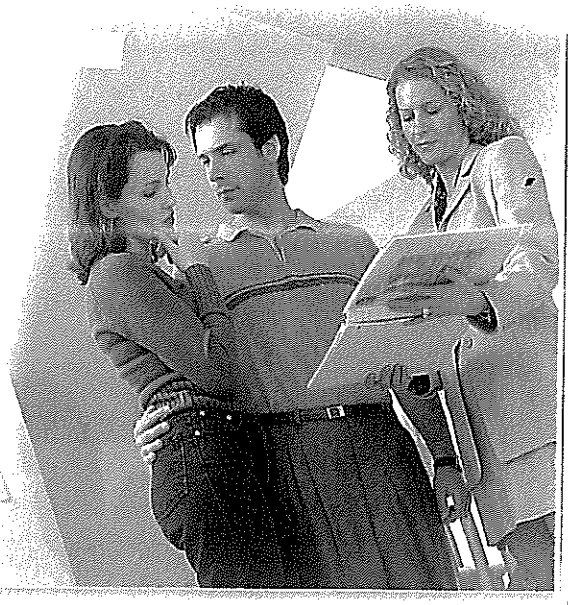
C **Complete the sentences with the words below.**

green eyes *teacher* *~~living~~* *going* *studying* *working*

1. Helen likes .....*living*..... in a flat.
2. Angela and Carmen like ..... to the cinema.
3. Angela likes Tony's ..... .
4. Cheng likes ..... English at the language school.
5. The students like their ..... .
6. Alberto likes ..... at the restaurant.

READING

13 A **Read about Emily and Patrick.**



A House for Emily and Patrick

My name is Emily. I come from Canterbury. Canterbury is a small town, 85 kilometres from London. It's very old and beautiful. My boyfriend's name is Patrick. He lives in Manchester. Manchester is a big city. It's the home of the Manchester United football team and Patrick and I love football!

Patrick and I want to find a house in Manchester. We've got two dogs, so we want a house with a garden. We need a big garage because we've got two cars. Patrick also wants a big kitchen.

B **Now read these advertisements and choose a house for Emily and Patrick. Complete the sentences below.**

1
FOR SALE
Big, beautiful house in the centre of Manchester
3 bedrooms
big living-room
big kitchen
beautiful garden
Call Jessica: 0161 434 6767

2
YOUR HOUSE IN MANCHESTER!!
2 bedrooms
big, modern kitchen
beautiful dining room
garage!
Telephone: 0161 475 2112

3
HOUSE FOR SALE IN MANCHESTER
2 bedrooms
big kitchen
new bathroom
2-car garage + small garden
Call Thomas at 0161 482 9658

1. This house **is / isn't** good for Emily and Patrick because it **has / hasn't** got .....
   .....
2. This house **is / isn't** good for Emily and Patrick because it **has / hasn't** got .....
   .....
3. This house **is / isn't** good for Emily and Patrick because it **has / hasn't** got .....
   .....

C **Write about your home.**

I live in a **flat / house**. I live with my ..... . I've got a **big / small** kitchen. In my living-room, there is a ..... . I've got ..... bedrooms. In my bedroom, there is a ..... .
I **have / haven't** got a garden.

REVIEW

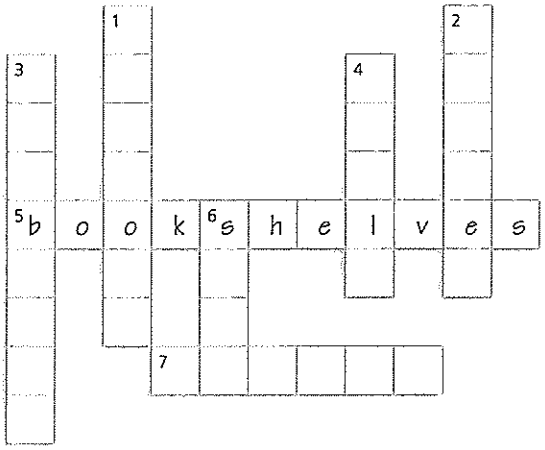
WORD LIST

bathroom	different	fourth	living-room	tenth
bed	dining-room	fridge	ninth	third
bedroom	eighth	garage	rug	toilet
bookshelves	eleventh	garden	second	twelfth
building	fifth	house	seventh	
cooker	first	kitchen	sixth	
cupboard	flat	lamp	sofa	
curtains	floor	like	table	

VOCABULARY

1 **Look at the word list above and do the following.**

1. Complete the puzzle. Look at the clues below.



ACROSS →

5. You put books on them.
7. It's a "room" for a car.

DOWN ↓

1. Your bed is in it.
2. It's in the kitchen.
3. You put clothes in it.
4. You eat dinner on this.
6. You sit on it in the living-room.

2. Complete with ordinal numbers.

first, 1 ..*second*.. , third,
2 ..... , 3 ..... , sixth,
4 ..... , 5 ..... , ninth,
6 ..... , eleventh, 7 .....

GRAMMAR

2 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple.**

1. We ..*live*.. (live) in Italy.
2. Ken ..... (teach) Japanese.
3. Angela and Helen ..... (work) in the city.
4. Alberto ..... (go) to work every day.
5. Cheng ..... (study) computers.

3 **Complete the sentences with the correct words.**

books *coffee* *listening* *buying*

1. Helen likes ..*coffee*.. , not tea.
2. Angela likes ..... clothes.
3. Alberto likes history ..... .
4. Carmen likes ..... to jazz music.

LISTENING

4 A **Listen and choose the correct answer.**

1.	a. I live in a flat.	b. I like London.
2.	a. Yes, it's very big.	b. Yes, it's ugly.
3.	a. He likes music.	b. He's in the bathroom.
4.	a. It's in the garage.	b. Sorry, I don't.
5.	a. They're on the fourth floor.	b. They're on the curtains.

B **Listen and check your answers.**

LOS VERBOS DE PREFERENCIA
Like, dislike, love hate

Cuando utilizamos cualquiera de estos verbos nos pueden aparecer de dos formas:

I like apples, but I don´t like pears.

Aquí estoy diciendo que me gustan "cosas", personas…. Pero si lo que voy a decir es que me gusta hacer algo, lo que me gustan son acciones, utilizaré los verbos de preferencia y otro verbo después (play, work, study, eat, have lunch, drink…..); pues bien, ese verbo deberá llevar **–ing.**

I **like playing** volleyball in the beach.

My sisters **dislike** football matches, but they **like playing** football in the park

Marta **hates** vegetables, but she **loves eating pizza.**

Exercise in the blackboard in class:

PRESENTE SIMPLE. ORACIONES.

- Mis amigos vienen el sábado y no se van el domingo.
- My friends **come** on Saturday and ***they*** **don´t go** on Sunday.
- A mi hermana le gustan los tomates pero no le gustan las cebollas.
- My sister **likes** tomatoes but ***she*** **doesn´t like** onions.

- ¿Trabajan María y Pedro en Valencia? Si No.
- **Do** María and Pedro **work** in Valencia? Yes, they do/ No. they don´t.

- ¿Quiere Mary una pizza para cenar? Si. No.
- **Does** Mary **want** a pizza for dinner? Yes, she does/ No she doesn´t.
-

- Mi hermano Paul estudia inglés.
- My brother Paul **studies** English.
- My brother Paul **doesn´t study** English.
- **Does** my brother Paul **study** English? **Yes, he does – No, he doesn´t.**

- Tu padre, su amigo y tu vivís en un piso en Madrid.
- Your father, his friend and you **live** in a flat in Madrid.
- Your father, his friend and you **don´t live** in a flat in Madrid
- **Do** your father, his friend and you **live** in a flat in Madrid??
  Yes, they do. – No, they don´t.

- Me quieres.
- You **love** me.
- Youl **don´t love** me.
- **Do** you love me? **Yes, I do.**
  No, I don´t.

- Te quiero.
- I **love** you.
- I **don´t love** you.
- **Do** I **love** you? **Yes, you do**
  No, you don´t

- Vienen a mi casa el mes que viene.
- They **come** to my house next month.
- They **don´t come** to my house next month.
- **Do** they **come** to my house next month? **Yes, they do.**
  No, they don´t.

1. Mi gato corre.

2. Tu padre fuma.

3. María grita.

4. El maestro ayuda a los estudiantes.

5. Pedro no sabe los nombres.

6. Tú no cierras la puerta.

7. ¿Comes patatas?

8. ¿Duerme tu hermana en tu casa?

9. Paul y Peter van a Madrid el martes.

10. Mis hermanas juegan a *volleyball* en la playa.

11. Tu hermana María no come conmigo los domingos.

12. Juan vive en Liverpool con su novia.

13. No estudian en mi clase.

14. No quiero animales en clase.

15. ¿Trabaja tu padre en Madrid? Si.

16. A mis amigos les gustan los tomates en la ensalada.

17. No me gusta las zanahorias, pero me gustan las cebollas.

18. Juegan al tenis mañana por la mañana.

19. No vamos a tu casa el sábado por la mañana.

20. ¿Le gusta el fútbol? Si. (Escribir las dos opciones que pueden darse)

21. ¿Te ayudo con las tareas? No.

22. Quiero un vaso de leche para cenar.

23. ¿Juegas al baloncesto conmigo el próximo mes? Yes. No.

24. ¿Voy contigo a tu casa? Yes. No.

25. ¿Vienes conmigo a mi colegio? Yes. No.

26. ¿Vivís tú y tu madre en la misma calle? Yes.. No.

27. No quiere estudiar japonés, quiere estudiar chino.

28. Mi amigo Alberto habla cinco idiomas.

29. Mi amigo Alberto no habla cinco idiomas.

30. ¿Habla mi amigo Alberto cinco idiomas?

31. Van a la playa la próxima semana.

32. No vamos a la playa la próxima semana, van mis hermanos.

33. ¿Vienen a mi fiesta de cumpleaños el próxima lunes? Si.

34. Nos gustan las clases de matemáticas, no nos gustan las de inglés.

35. ¿Te gustan las galletas? A mi no me gustan.

36. ¿Trabajas con mi amigo Luis en su fábrica?

37. ¿Te encanta jugar a las cartas? NO.

38. Él trabaja con mi amigo Luis en su fábrica.

39. Mis amigos van a Valencia contigo el próximo fin de semana.

40. A mi hermana no le gustan las zanahorias.

41. Tu madre cocina normalmente.

42. Sally juega al fútbol, no juega al tenis.

43. Ellos no son malos siempre, son a veces.

44. ¿Trabajas a veces en el bar de tu hermano?

45. A tu hermana no le gusta trabajar en Madrid

46. Me gustan los perros, pero no me gusta vivir con gatos en mi casa.

What time does he get up?

1 A journalist writes an article about Rob White for a series about teenagers' part-time jobs.

1:07 Listen and read.

It's a dog's life!

Seventeen-year-old Rob White has got a very interesting Saturday job. He works in a dogs' home!

'I like my Saturday job, but it's very hard work,' he says. 'What time does he get up? Well, he gets up at seven o'clock (on Saturdays when his friends are still in bed!) and he starts work at eight o'clock. He's never late – his dad's the boss of the dogs' home! He usually has a coffee break at half past ten. I have lunch at twelve o'clock. I usually go to the cafe next door. He never has lunch at home, because he doesn't have time. He always takes the dogs for a walk at quarter past two. 'I love taking the dogs out – it's really good fun!' says Rob. He usually finishes work at five o'clock but he sometimes finishes at six. Rob hardly ever goes out on Saturday night. 'I'm always very tired when I get home and I often go to bed early.' Poor Rob! And poor Emily! (Emily is Rob's girlfriend.)

Comprehension check

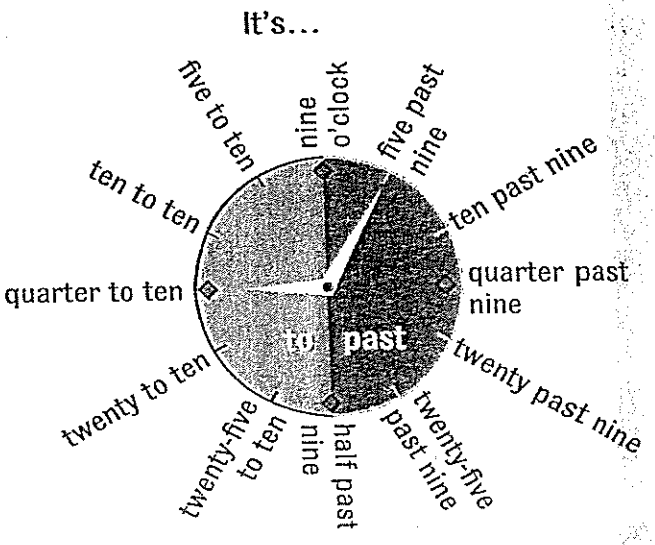
2 **Complete the sentences about Rob's activities with the times from the article.**

1 Rob gets up at ....
2 Rob starts work at ....
3 Rob has a coffee break at ....
4 Rob has lunch at ....
5 Rob takes the dogs for a walk at ....
6 Rob usually finishes work at ....

Learn it! Use it!

It's really good fun!
Poor Rob!

Translate it in your notebook!



Los pronombres en inglés
Pronombres Sujeto y Pronombres Objeto-

1. ¿No sabes cuáles son los pronombres personales en inglés? ¿Quieres saber cuál es la diferencia entre los pronombres sujeto y los pronombres objeto? ¿No sabes cuándo usar los diferentes tipos de pronombres en inglés? No te preocupes. En este post explicaremos los **pronombres personales en inglés**, aprenderás a diferenciar entre los **pronombres sujeto y los pronombres objeto** y sabrás **cuándo usarlos**

1. Lista de los pronombres sujeto y objeto con su respectiva traducción

	Pronombres Sujeto		Pronombres Objeto	
Singular	**I**	(yo)	**ME**	(me, mi)
	YOU	(tú, usted)	**YOU**	(te, ti) (le, usted)
	HE	(él)	**HIM**	(le, lo, él)
	SHE	(ella)	**HER**	(le, la, ella)
	IT	(eso)	**IT**	(le, lo, la, él, ella, ello)
Plural	**WE**	(nosotros/as)	**US**	(nos, nosotros/as)
	YOU	(vosotros/as, ustedes)	**YOU**	(os, vosotros/as,) (les, los, ustedes)
	THEY	(ellos/as)	**THEM**	(les, los, las, ellos/as)

3. Pronombres sujeto

Los **pronombres sujeto** o pronombres personales son aquellos pronombres que funcionan como sujeto en una oración y, por tanto, se colocan siempre delante del verbo.

Como veis en el ejemplo, el sujeto "Sarah" se podría sustituir por el pronombre sujeto "she" (ella).
Sarah phoned Peter and Jane = She phoned Peter and Jane (ella llamó por teléfono a Peter y a Jane)

El pronombre Sujeto IT se utiliza para hacer referencia a:

→ Objetos/cosas
I study English. It's easy (Estudio inglés. Es fácil)

→ Animales
Look at that dog! It's big.(Mira ese perro. Es grande)

→ Días y fechas
It's Friday (Es viernes)

→ La hora
It's ten o'clock (Son las 10)

→ El tiempo
It's cold (Hace frío)

Usamos el pronombre "they" como plural de it.
I can't find the key. I can't find it. (no encuentro la llave. No la encuentro)
I can't find the keys. I can't find them. (no encuentro las llaves. No las encuentro)

¡RECUERDA!
→ En inglés no podemos construir frases sin sujeto. En español podemos omitirlo, pero en inglés siempre tenemos que poner sujeto.
is Tuesday X It's Tuesday ✓

→ El pronombre sujeto I **nunca** se puede poner en minúscula.
Peter and i like paella X Peter and I like paella ✓

3. Pronombres objeto

Los **pronombres objeto** son aquellos pronombres que hacen la función de objeto.

Como veis en el ejemplo, el objeto "Peter and Jane" se podría sustituir por el pronombre objeto "them" (les/ ellos).
Sarah phoned Peter and Jane = Sarah phoned them (ella les llamó por teléfono)

Los pronombres objeto en inglés se colocan siempre detrás del verbo (1). También aparecen detrás de preposiciones (2) o de "as" o "than" en los comparativos (3).

(1) *Sarah **phoned** Peter and Jane → Sarah phoned them (Sarah les llamó)*

(2) *I think **of Peter** → I think of him (pienso en él)*

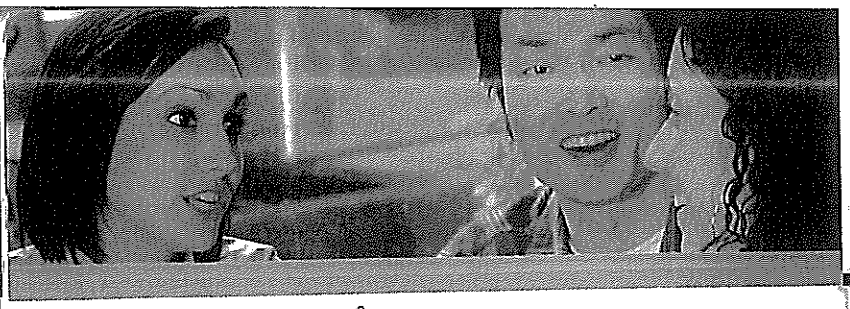
(3) *She is as tall as me → (ella es tan alta como yo)*
They are taller than us → (ellos son más altos que nosotros)

4. Ejemplos de pronombres en inglés: Pronombres sujeto y pronombres objeto

A continuación tenéis una lista de frases a modo de ejemplo para que veáis como se utilizan y se traducen este tipo de pronombres. Recordémoslos:

Pronombres Sujeto	I	You	He	She	It	We	You	They
Pronombres Objeto	Me	You	Him	Her	It	Us	You	Them

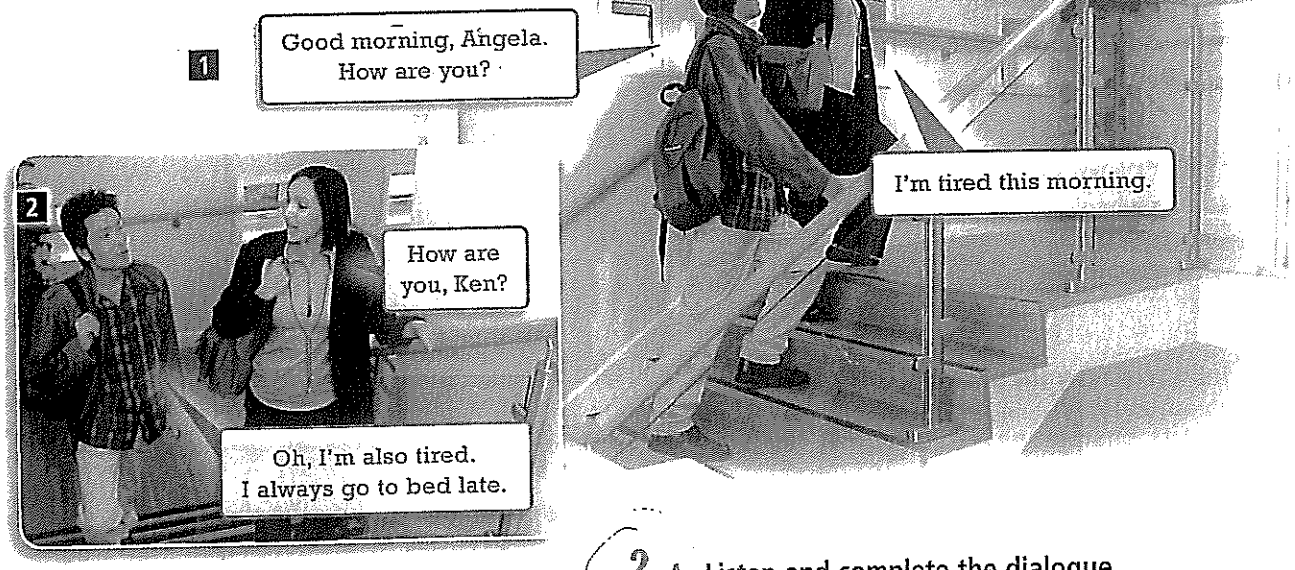
I know her but she doesn't know me. *Yo la conozco pero ella no me conoce.*
Have you got anything for me? *¿Tienes (tú) /tiene (usted) /tenéis (vosotros/as) algo para mí?*
I love you. *Te quiero / Le quiero (a usted) / Os quiero (a vosotros/as) / Les quiero (a ustedes)*
This is for you. *Esto es para ti/usted/vosotros/as/ustedes*
I buy her a cake. *Le compro una tarta (a ella)*
I want to talk to her. *Quiero hablar con ella.*
I want to talk to him. *Quiero hablar con él.*
I want it. *Lo quiero.*
This present is for us. *Este regalo es para nosotros/as.*
I have two cats. Do you want to see them? *Tengo dos gatos. ¿Quieres verlos?*



unit 6

I always go to bed late.

1 Listen, read and repeat.



2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

JANET: Angela and Ken, the [1]*lesson* starts at half past nine, [2]..... quarter to ten!

ANGELA: I'm sorry [3]..... late, Janet.

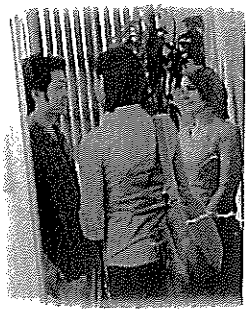
KEN: I'm [4]..... I'm late, too.

CHENG: [5]..... you OK, Angela?

ANGELA: [6]..... , but I'm tired.

KEN: You're tired! What about [7]..... ? I go to bed at two o'clock in the [8]..... !

JANET: OK, everyone. Let's start the [9]..... .



B Listen again and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

1. *STUDENT 1:* Do you start work early?
   STUDENT 2: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
2. *STUDENT 1:* Do you finish work late?
   STUDENT 2: Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA

Los adverbios de frecuencia son las palabras que utilizamos para expresar la frecuencia con la que hacemos las cosas, o simplemente la frecuencia con las que ocurren.

always: siempre	**never:** nunca
ever: alguna vez	**usually/normally:** normalmente
sometimes: a veces	**occasionally**: de vez en cuando
often: a menudo	**rarely:** rara vez

COLOCACIÓN DE LOS ADVERBIOS DE FRECUENCIA

❖ Los adverbios de frecuencia, normalmente, se colocan **delante del verbo:**

❖ **Traduce las siguientes oraciones**

- I **usually** go to school by car . _____
- You **sometimes** cook for your friends.

_____

- He **never** goes to the disco.

_____

- My friend Mary **always** eats a lot of potatoes.

_____

- My brother and I **often** go to the SPA.

_____

- They **occasionally** write on the blackboard.

_____

- You **rarely** do your homework on time.

_____

- My dog Kika **ever** bites. _____

❖ Cuando van con el verbo "**TO BE**", **(am, is, are, am)** se ponen **detrás del verbo.**

You are **never** in your chair._____

Your sister is **often** in Hospital._____

The students are **usually** at school in the evenings._____

He is **always** on my mind._____

I am **sometimes** angry with you._____

❖ Cuando la frase es interrogativa, el adverbio de frecuencia, se coloca entre el sujeto y el verbo principal.

- Do you **ever** see castles in the sky?_____
- Does she **often** go to the disco?_____
- Do they **occasionally** eat vegetables?_____
- Do you **always** go by car?_____

❖ A veces se colocan al final o al principio de la oración, para hacer hincapié en el significado del adverbio.

- He is at the TV always._____
- I phone Mario rarely._____
- I don´t eat chocolate never._____

EJERCICIO: Ordena las palabras para formar frases correctas:

(doesn´t/He/live/Mexico/in)_____
(golf/don´t/play/I)_____
(go/the/they/rarely/cinema/to)_____

(she/ always/ does/ at / home/stay/ Saturday/ on/?

_____
(feels/never/unhappy/she)_____
(They/ the /always/ same/people/are)_____
(you / ever / eat / Do /fruit/ breakfast/ for)

_____

GRAMMAR

4 A Read the grammar box.

ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY

0% 100%

never sometimes often usually always

Adverbs of frequency usually come before the main verb.
I never have breakfast. He sometimes works late.

B Tick (✓) the column which is right for you.

How often do you ...?	never	sometimes	often	usually	always
1. read a book					
2. listen to music					
3. go to a restaurant					

C Tell the class your answers.

WORDS THE TIME

5 A Listen, read and repeat.

1. It's five o'clock.

2. It's ten past five.

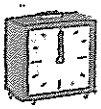
3. It's quarter past five.

4. It's half past five.

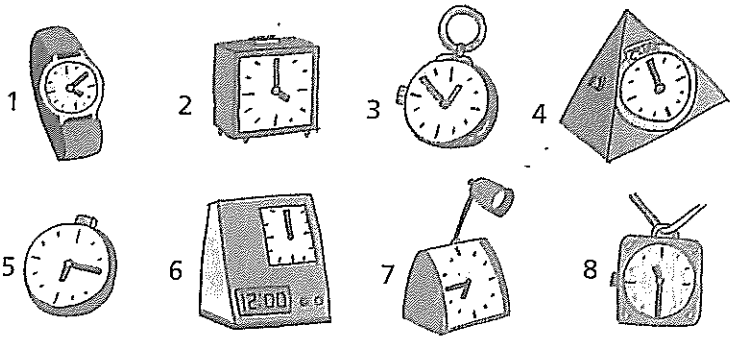
5. It's quarter to six.

6. It's ten to six.

7. It's midday.

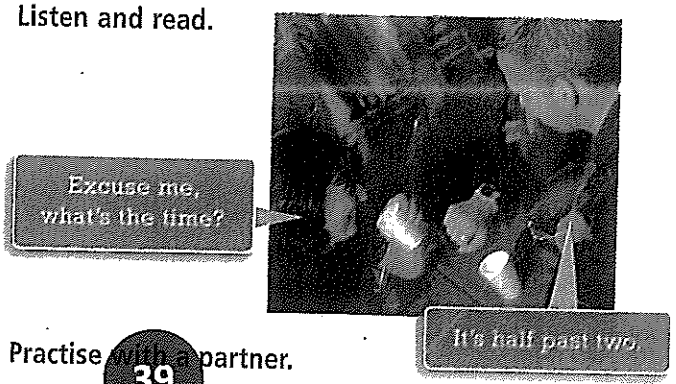

8. It's midnight.

B Look at the pictures and write the times.



1. It's ten past four.
2. It's .....
3. It's .....
4. It's .....
5. It's .....
6. It's .....
7. It's .....
8. It's .....

C Listen and read.

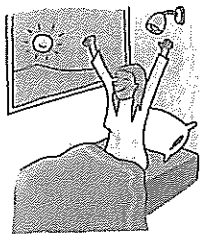


D Practise with a partner.

WORDS DAILY ROUTINES

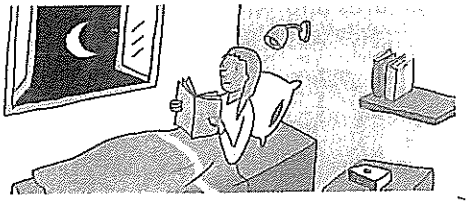
6 A Match the verbs to the correct pictures.

go to bed *finish work*
get up *start work* *get home*



1. get up 2. .....

3. ..... 4. .....



5. .....

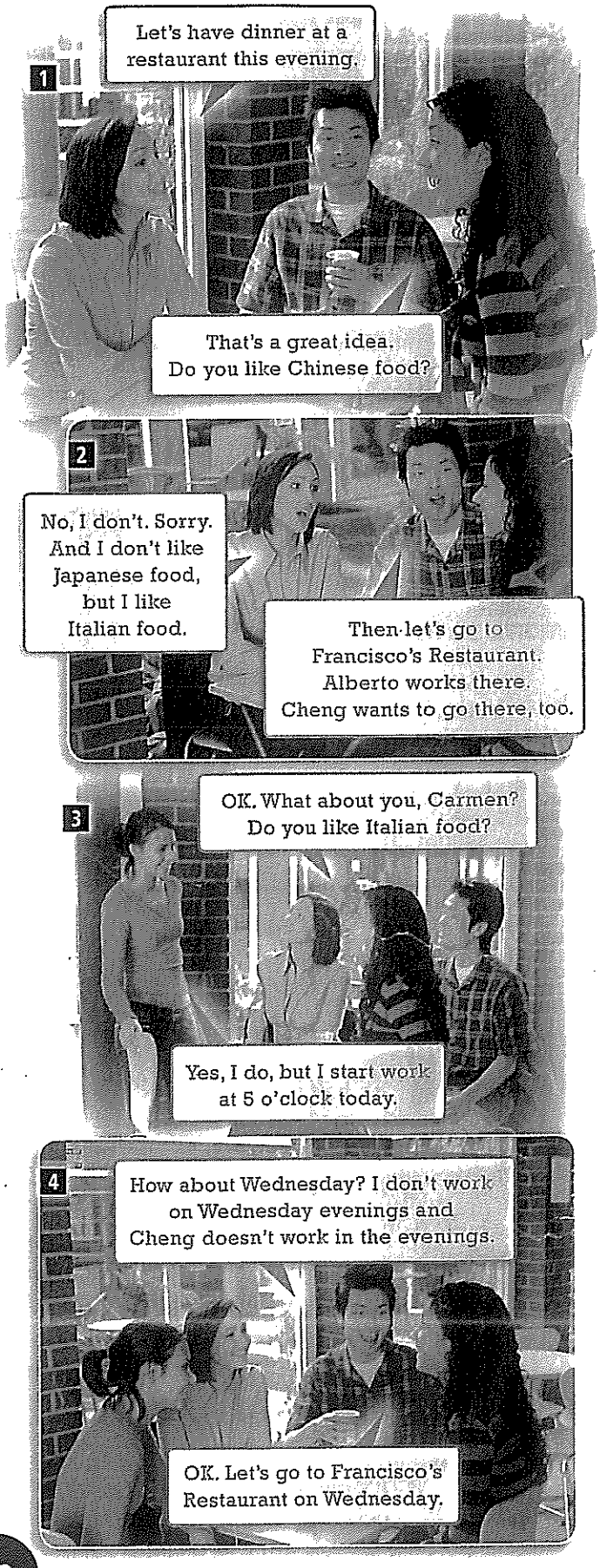
B Listen and check your answers.

C Write sentences about your daily routines. Use the verbs in A.

1. I get up at half past six.
.....
2. .....
.....
3. .....
.....
4. .....
.....
5. .....
.....

Let's have dinner.

7 Listen, read and repeat.



8 A **Listen and complete the dialogue.**

CHENG: Let's all go out tonight.

ALBERTO: [1] That's a great idea! [2] ..... you like Japanese food?

CHENG: Yes, I do. But Carmen doesn't [3] ..... Japanese food.

ALBERTO: Ken's friend [4] ..... in a nice Greek restaurant. Do [5] ..... like Greek food?

CHENG: [6] ....., I do.

ALBERTO: Good. Let's meet here at half past [7] ..... .

B **Listen again and check your answers.**

GRAMMAR

9 A **Read the grammar box.**

PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE:

I you we they	work	he she it	works

NEGATIVE:

I you we they	don't work	he she it	doesn't work

QUESTIONS:

Do I / you / we / they work ... ?
Does he / she / it work ... ?

SHORT ANSWERS:

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.
Yes, it does. / No, it doesn't.

B **Write the sentences in the negative.**

1. She likes parties.
   She doesn't like parties.
2. I live in England.
   .....
3. Tony works in London.
   .....
4. Angela likes her job.
   .....
5. Cheng and Ken study English.
   .....

C **Complete the sentences with *do* or *does*.**

1. ..... you like your job?
2. ..... Cheng work on Tuesdays?
3. ..... Ken and Alberto work in the morning?
4. Where ..... they work?
5. ..... Janet like her students?
6. Where ..... Helen live?
7. ..... Angela like London?
8. When ..... you study?

D Write the sentences as *Yes / No* questions.

1. He works in a restaurant.
   Does he work in a restaurant?
2. You like books.
   .....
3. Janet lives in London.
   .....
4. Cheng works in London.
   .....
5. They study English.
   .....
6. We like the pink sofa.
   .....
7. Ken goes to the cinema at the weekend.
   .....
8. Helen always has breakfast.
   .....

WORDS MEALS

10 **A** Listen, read and repeat.

have breakfast

have lunch

have tea

have dinner

B Listen and read.

When do you have breakfast?

Oh, I never have breakfast.

I have breakfast at seven o'clock.

C Answer the questions. Make them true for you and your partner.

	Me	My partner
1. When do you have breakfast?		
2. When do you have lunch?		
3. When do you have dinner?		

PRONUNCIATION

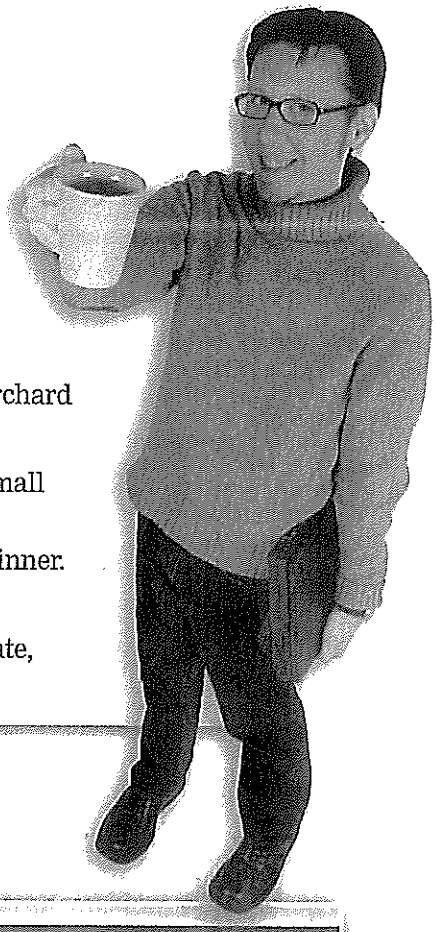
11 **A** Listen and circle the word that sounds different.

1. tea • meal • early
2. tired • dinner • nice
3. name • cat • late
4. we • bed • ten

B Listen again and check your answers.

READING

12 A Read about Andrew's day.



ANDREW'S DAY

My name is Andrew. I live in Sheffield. I don't get up before seven o'clock in the morning. At half past seven, I have a big English breakfast with sausages, eggs and toast. I start work at half past eight. I've got a shop in Orchard Square. Lunch is my big meal. I have lunch at one o'clock.

At five o'clock in the afternoon, I have tea. I usually have a small sandwich with my tea. Then at seven o'clock, I have dinner. I sometimes go to the fish and chip shop and get a take-away dinner. I love fish and chips!

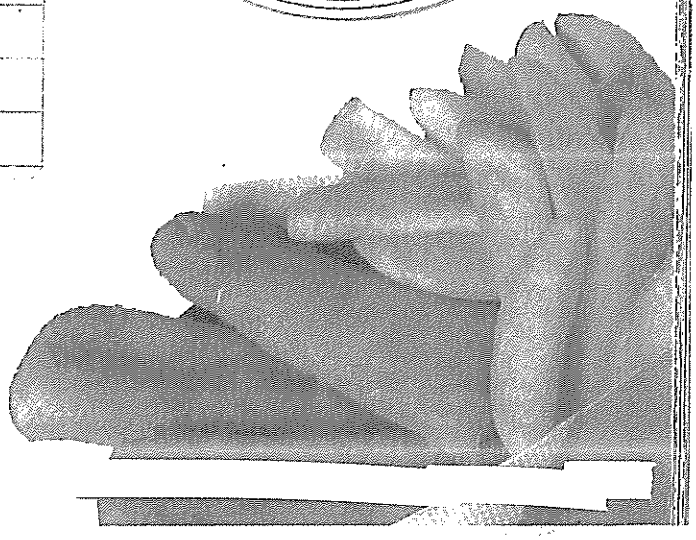
After dinner, I like reading or watching TV. I go to bed very late, and I usually wake up tired the next morning.

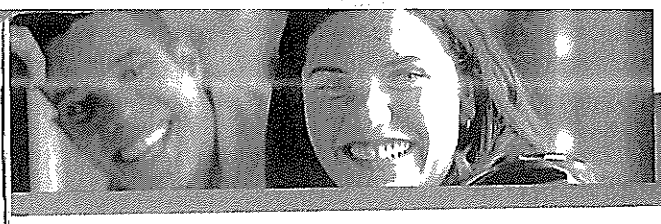
B Complete the chart about Andrew's day.

TIME	MEAL	WHAT DOES HE HAVE?
7.30		
	lunch	big meal
5.00		
	dinner	a meal, sometimes fish and chips

C Tick (✓) the sentences below T (true) or F (false).

Andrew ...	T	F
1. works in a shop.		
2. usually has a small lunch.		
3. always makes his dinner.		
4. likes watching TV in the evening.		
5. is usually tired in the morning.		





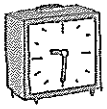
REVIEW

WORD LIST

also	get up	It's ten to (five)	midday	tonight
always	go to bed	late	midnight	usually
early	It's (five) o'clock	have breakfast	never	weekend
everyone	It's half past (five)	have dinner	often	
finish work	It's quarter past (five)	have lunch	sometimes	
food	It's quarter to (five)	have tea	start work	
get home	It's ten past (five)	meal	tired	

VOCABULARY

1 **Look at the word list above and write the correct expression for each picture.**

1 2  3

4 5 6

1. ten past five
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....

2 **Translate these sentences.**

1. I never have breakfast.

   .....

2. I usually have lunch at work.

   .....

3. Alberto sometimes has dinner at the restaurant.

   .....

4. Ken finishes work late.

   .....

GRAMMAR

3 **Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple negative.**

1. Alberto ..doesn't like.. (like) Chinese food.
2. You ..... (work) at a school.
3. My cats ..... (eat) fish.
4. I ..... (have) lunch at 3 o'clock.
5. Helen ..... (finish) work late.

4 **Complete the sentences with *do* or *does*.**

1. .....Do..... you live in a big house?
2. ..... Alberto work on Sunday?
3. ..... Helen and Angela like their flat?
4. ..... Helen's dogs live in her flat?
5. Where ..... Cheng live?

LISTENING

5 A **Listen and choose the correct answer.**

1. a. I'm tired.	b. I always have lunch.
2. a. On Tuesdays.	b. At midnight.
3. a. It's half past one.	b. That's late!
4. a. At seven o'clock.	b. At Francisco's Restaurant.
5. a. I get up early.	b. Yes, I do.

B **Listen and check your answers.**

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 **Listen and read the dialogue.**

KAREN: Let's have **dinner** at a restaurant this week.

JIM: That's a great idea!

KAREN: Do you like **Japanese** food?

JIM: No, I don't. Sorry. And I don't like **Chinese** food, but I like **Mexican** food.

KAREN: How about **Thursday evening**?

JIM: Sorry, but I work on **Thursday evenings**. How about **Wednesday**?

KAREN: OK, let's go on **Wednesday evening**.

2 **In pairs, change the words in colour to make the dialogue true for you. Act out your new dialogue.**

3 **Ask three students the questions below and write their answers.**

What's your name?	When do you finish work?	Do you like Chinese food?
1.		
2.		
3.		

DID YOU KNOW?

The most popular meal in Britain is an Indian meal – chicken with curry. There are Indian and Chinese restaurants or take-aways in nearly every town. Ten thousand Indian restaurants serve two million meals a week. Other popular ethnic foods are Japanese, Thai, Italian, West Indian and Greek.

"AND" and "OR"

- **"AND"** es una conjunción copulativa y significa **"y"**
  - Marta and her father go to my school.
  - My best friend George is tall and handsome.

- **"OR"** Es una conjunción disyuntiva y significa **"o"**
  - Do you want an apple or a pear?
  - Who is your best friend Mike or Jhon?

TOO and ALSO

- **"TOO"** Significa <u>también</u> y va situado al final de la oración separado por una coma.
  - I am a good sister, too.

"ALSO" Significa <u>también</u>.

Se utiliza en frases afirmativas. Suele situarse delante del verbo principal de la frase, excepto en le caso del verbo TO BE. En este caso se sitúa detrás del verbo:

I like singing. I ***also*** like painting.
I am a teacher. I am ***also*** a writer.
Cuando en la frase existe un verbo auxiliar o modal, *also* irá después de éste:
He is doing his homework. He is ***also*** listening to music.
She can swim. She can ***also*** dive.

Modal Verbs (Verbos modales)

Los verbos modales son verbos auxiliares que no pueden funcionar como un verbo principal, a diferencia de los verbos auxiliares "be", "do" y "have" que sí pueden funcionar como un verbo principal.
Los verbos modales expresan modalidad. Pueden expresar habilidad, posibilidad, necesidad u otra condición.
Como verbos complementarios que son, los verbos modales no funcionan sin otro verbo. Este otro verbo siempre va después del verbo modal y está en la forma de base (el infinitivo sin "to"). No se conjugan los verbos modales y no tienen tiempo.
Este año vamos a estudiar **can, could, should,**

- **"Can"** indica habilidad o posibilidad. En estos casos puede ser traducido como "poder" en español.

Ejemplo: I can speak five languages. (Puedo hablar cinco idiomas.)

- **"Could"** es el pasado de "can"; indica posibilidad o habilidad en el pasado.

Ejemplos:

It could be bad. (Podría haber sido peor.);
I couldn't sleep last night. (No pude dormir anoche.)

También se puede usar "could" para posibilidades en el futuro.

Ejemplo:

You could pass the test if you studied. (Podrías pasar el examen si estudiaras.)

- **"Should"** indica una recomendación. Refleja una opinión sobre lo que es correcto. Se traduce como el condicional de "deber" en español.

Ejemplo:

You shouldn't work so hard. (No debería trabajar tan duro.)
Marta should eat healthy.
Students should study everyday

1. CAN

VEERBO MODAL, GRAMÁTICA Y USOS.

CAN (Poder, habilidad de hacer algo)		
AFIRMATIVA	**NEGATIVA**	**INTERROGATIVA**
I can play	I can´t	Can I…….?
You can study	You can´t	Can you…….?
He can eat	He can´t	Can he….?
She can climb	She can´t	Can she…?
It can cry	It can´t	Can it……..?
We can go	We can´t	Can we……..?
You can come	You can´t	Can you……..?
They can drink	They can´t	Can They…..?

AFIIRMATIVA SUJETO + can + VERBO INFINITIVO

I can play tennis - They can read fast - My sister can go there

NEGATIVA. SUJETO + can´T + VERBO INFINITIVO

I can´t play tennis - They can´t read fast - My sister can´t go there

INTERROGATIVA Can + SUJETO + VERBO INFINITIVO ?

Can I play tennis? - Can they read fast?- Can my sister go there?

1º USO. HABILIDAD PARA HACER COSAS.

- Con el can expresamos lo que sabemos y no sabemos hacer, la habilidad o no habilidad de hacer algo. Se traduce por saber o no saber.
  - I can read fast._____
  - My sister can climb a mountain._____
  - Can your mother make chocolate cakes? Yes, she can _____
  - He can speak four languages._____
  - My ex-boyfriend can´t cook._____
  - Can you drive a bus? No, I can´t _____
- Se utiliza con los deportes y con los instrumentos musicales
  - My brother can play basketball._____
  - Your friend can´t play tennis._____
  - Can you play chess?_____
  - I can´t play the piano._____
  - Andrea can play the guitar._____
  - Can your friend Paul play the trumpet?
  - _____

2º USO. POSIBILIDAD DE HACER ALGO O PROHIBICIÓN PARA HACERLO..

El can en AFIRMATIVA: permite hacer algo, en NEGATIVA, te lo prohibe y en INTERROGATIVA: te pide permiso para hacer algo, o pregunta si se puede hacer algo.

- You can go to the park.
- She can´t go to the disco tonight.
- Can I play with you?
- My daughter can´t go out.
- Dogs can´t fly, birds can.
- You can smoke only in this area.
- Sorry, I can´t help you.
- Can you pass me the bread, please? Yes, I can.
- Can I go out next Saturday? No, you can´t.
- Can you tell me the time, please? Yes, I can.
- Can your sister tell me the way to the train station? No she can´t. But my friend can.
- Can you spell this word? Yes, I can. T-R-E-E

- *Cuando tienes mucha confianza con una persona puedes pedirle las cosas sin utilizar el can, utilizando una orden suave, pero en inglés lo correcto es utilizar el can para pedir cualquier cosa.*

VOCABULARIO

All right	Bien	**Certainly**	Ciertamente
After a while	Después de un rato	**Of course**	Por supuesto
Why...?	¿Por qué....?	**I´m sorry**	Lo siento
Because...	Porque....	**I´m afraid**	Me temo que no
Please	Por favor	**Excuse me**	Para interrumpir
Thanks/thank you **Thank you very much**	Gracias Muchas gracias	**Not at all** **You´re wellcome**	Para responder que de nada.....
Just a moment	Espera un momento		

EJERCICIOS CON EL VERBO MODAL CAN

1. Traduce estas oraciones al español:

- Can you tell me the time, please?
- _____
- I can speak four languages.
- _____
- My sister Paula can´t play chess.
- _____
- Can you pass me the salt, please?
- _____

- My friend Susana can play basketball, but she can't play football.
- _____
- Your father can't speak Japanese, can you?
-
- _____

- He can't go out today.
- _____
- You can't smoke in this area.
- _____
- Can I have dinner with my cousin tonight?
- _____

2. Ahora, escribe las siguientes frases en inglés:

- Mi amiga sabe hablar dos idiomas.
- _____

- ¿Puedes decirme la hora, por favor?
- _____

- ¿Puedes pasarme la mantequilla, por favor?
- _____

- Mi hermano Paco no sabe montar en bici.
- _____

- No se puede comer en este espacio.
- _____

- Ellos saben jugar al tenis, no saben jugar a *paddle.*
- _____

- No puedo verte porque eres una mala persona.
- _____

- ¿Puede tu amiga traerte a mi casa esta noche?
- _____

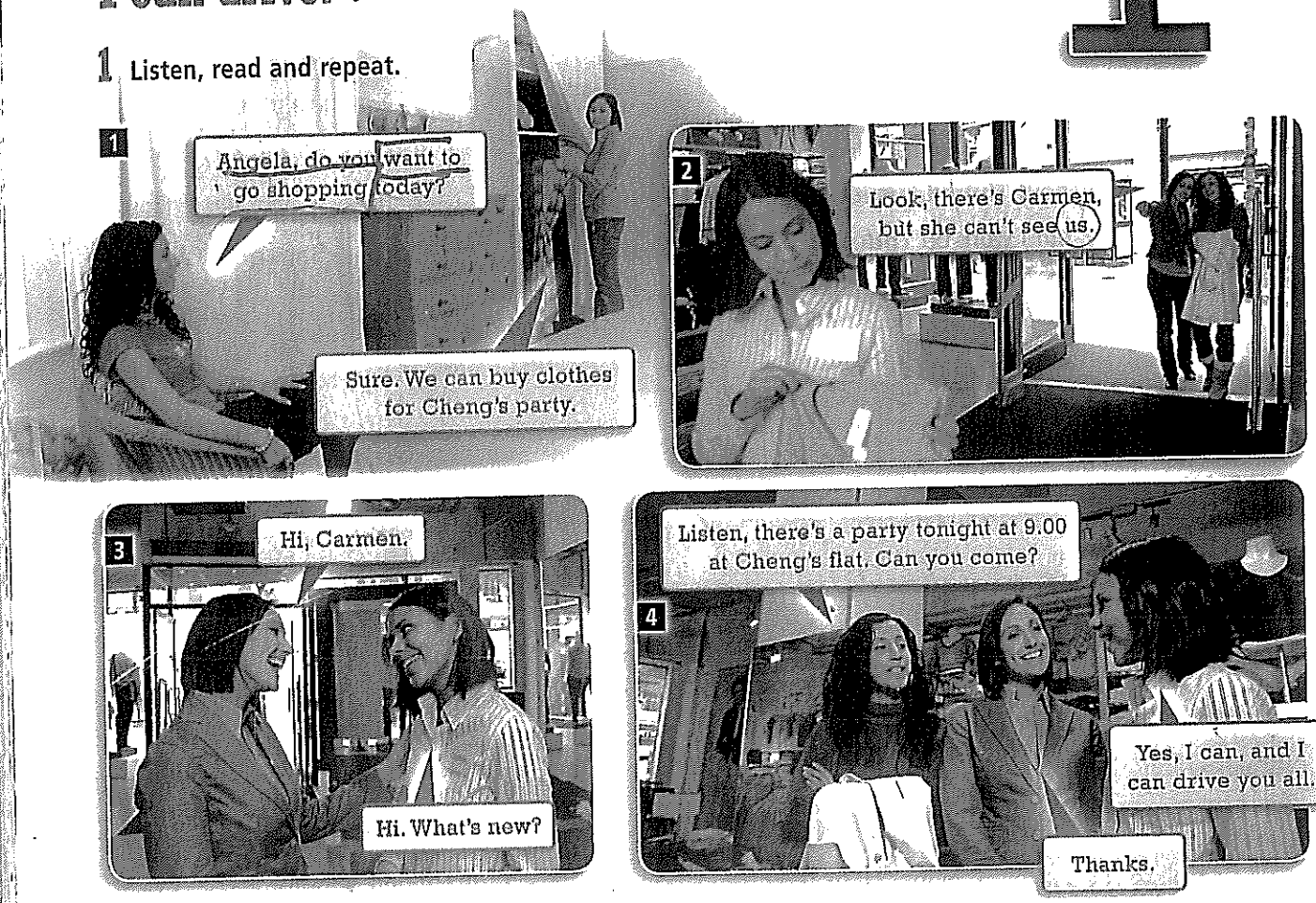
- Nuestra hermana no sabe cocinar.
- _____

- ¿Puedo salir esta noche con mis amigos?
- _____

unit 7

I can drive.

1 Listen, read and repeat.



2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

ALBERTO: Hi, Ken. Listen – I'm late for work. Can you [1] ..drive.. me to the restaurant, please?

KEN: Sorry, I [2] ..... . I can't drive because I've got a problem with my leg.

CHENG: Hello.

ALBERTO: Hello, Cheng. Listen, I'm late for [3] ..... .
Can [4] ..... drive me to the restaurant, please?

CHENG: I [5] ..... drive you there at seven o'clock.

ALBERTO: But I start work at [6] ..... .

CHENG: Well, OK.

ALBERTO: Thank you!

B Listen again and check your answers.

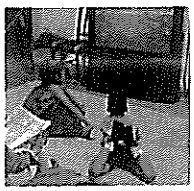
3 Practise with another student.

1. **STUDENT 1:** Can you come to the party?
   STUDENT 2: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

2. **STUDENT 1:** Can you drive?
   STUDENT 2: Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

WORDS VERBS

4 A **Listen, read and repeat.**


watch

sing

buy

cook

drive

dance

write

speak

B **What goes with each verb? Choose the correct answer.**

1. drive a house / (car)
2. sing a song / dictionary
3. buy a book / brother
4. cook lunch / a restaurant
5. watch dinner / TV
6. write an e-mail / a party
7. dance with a cat / friend
8. speak Japanese / Japan

GRAMMAR

5 A **Read the grammar box.**

CAN

AFFIRMATIVE:

I can come to the party.
She can speak English.

can + verb

NEGATIVE:

I can't come to the party.
She can't speak English.

can't + verb

QUESTIONS:

Can you come to the party?
Can she speak English?

Can ... + verb ... ?

SHORT ANSWERS:

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
Yes, she can. / No, she can't.

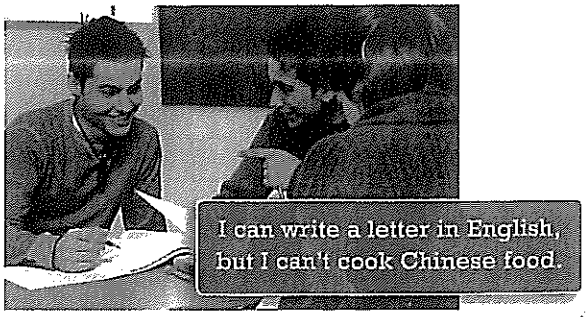
B **Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.**

1. Janet ..*can*.. teach English.
2. Alberto and Carmen ..... speak Spanish.
3. Children ..... buy a car.
4. We're early for the lesson. We ..... have a cup of coffee.
5. ..... Cheng have dinner with us?
6. Dogs ..... cook food.
7. ..... you speak Japanese?
8. Ken works at the weekend. He ..... come to the party on Saturday.

C **Tick (✓) the column which is true for you.**

Can you ... ?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
1. write a letter in English		
2. drive a car		
3. cook Chinese food		
4. speak Italian		
5. dance		

D **Tell the class your answers.**



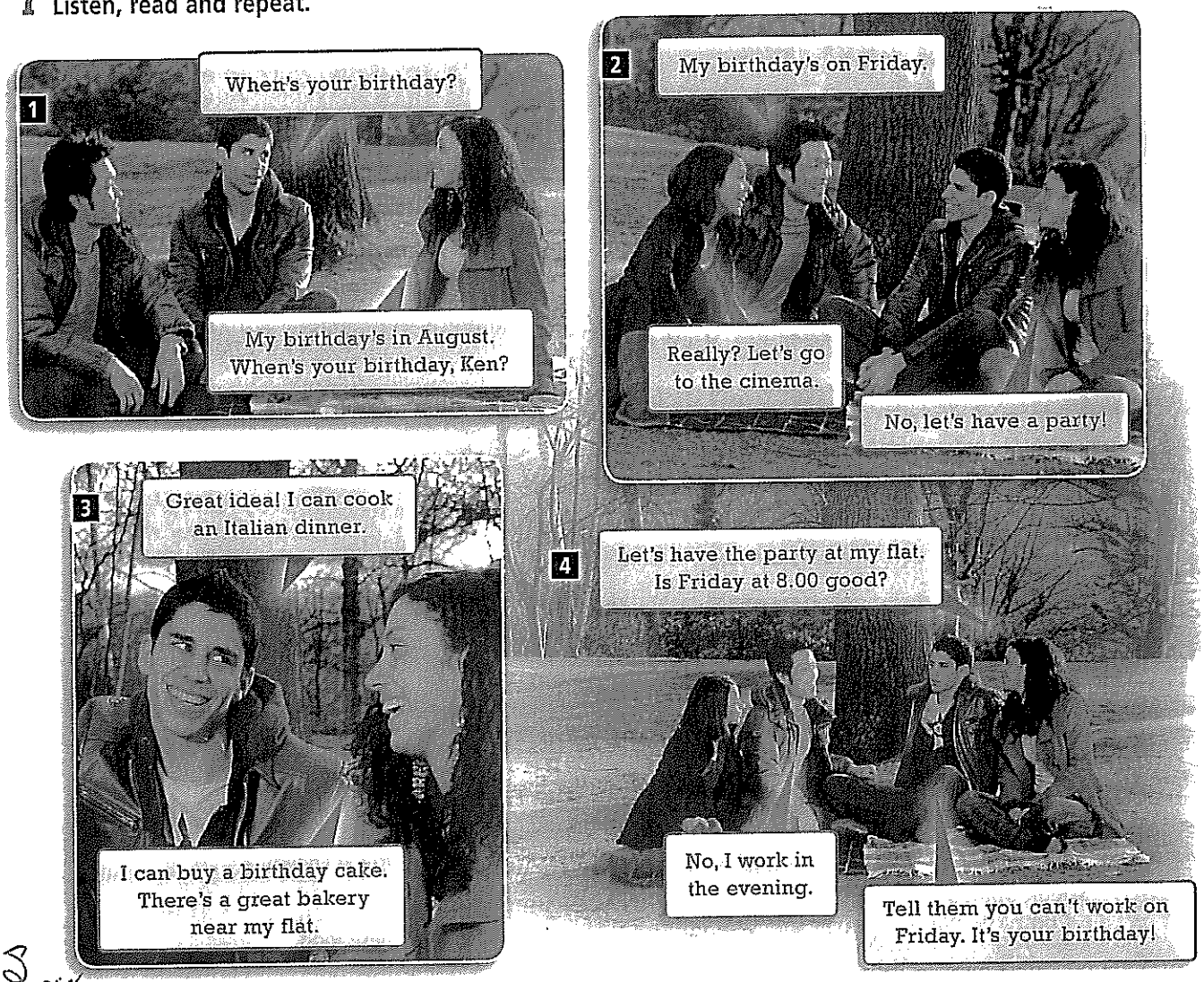
PRONUNCIATION

6 **Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the words in colour.**

1. I can speak English.
2. Can you drive a car?
3. Yes, I can.
4. I can't sing.

When's your birthday?

7 **Listen, read and repeat.**



8 **A** **Listen and complete the dialogue.**

HELEN: It's Ken's birthday [1] .....on..... Friday. Can you come to the party?
CHENG: [2] ..... the party?
HELEN: It's on Friday night, [3] ..... eight o'clock. Can you come?
CHENG: Yes, I [4] ..... .
HELEN: Can you [5] ..... , Cheng?
CHENG: [6] ..... I sing? Yes, of course. Why?
HELEN: We want you to sing a song for Ken at the party.

B **Listen again and check your answers.**

NOMBRES CONTABLES E INCONTABLES

Los nombres **contables** son aquellos que se pueden contar o cuantificar: one car, one bottle, two apples….
Estos nombres pueden aparecer **tanto en singular, como en plural**: one chair, two chairs….

Con estos nombre podemos utilizar el artículo indeterminado **a/an**, siempre que estemos hablando en **singular** ya que significa un-una:

- an elephant - a pear - a car - an apple - a table - an egg

Cuando estos nombres aparecen en plural, sin especificar el número de unidades que hay, utilizamos el **some/any**, que en este caso significa algunos/algunas.

- Utilizamos **some**, en oraciones **AFIRMATIVAS**.

There are some apples.
I need some pears for the cake.

- Solo utilizamos el ***some*** *en oraciones interrogativas , en dos casos: cuando son preguntas que ya sabemos las respuestas; o en preguntas en las que ofrecemos algo; por ejemplo:*

Would you like some tea?

- Utilizamos **any,** en oraciones **NEGATIVAS E INTERROGATIVAS**.

I haven´t got any apples.

There are some apples. Are there any apples? Yes, there are/ No, there aren´t
There aren´t any pears. Are there any pears? Yes, there are/ No, there aren´t

There are some men. Are there any men? Yes, there are/ No, there aren´t

EJERCICIO: Rellena los huecos con **a/an/some/any**

- I have got_____books.
- Are there_____animals in this room?
- I give you_____ letter for your sister.
- There is _____elephant in the new zoo.
- Would you like_____ glass of water?
- I don´t want _____ problems with you.
- Does she buy _____umbrella?
- Mary hasn´t got _____friends.

CONFIDENCIAL

- Paul has got _____ friend in Dublin.
- Have you got _____ coins?
- Would you like_____ sugars?
- There aren´t _____ children in the park.
- There are _____children in the park.
- Is there _____ child in the park?
- Are there _____children in the park?

Los nombres **incontables** se refieren a sustancias o cosas que no podemos cuantificar o contar. Por ejemplo, yo no puedo decir: una sal, una azúcar, una leche……..

- **No podemos utilizar el artículo indeterminado a/an.**
- Estos nombres solo pueden aparecer **en singular,** ya que yo no puedo decir tres carnes, algunos dineros, algunas aguas….. **no tienen plural.**
- Ejemplos de nombres incontables. Todos lo líquidos, porque para cuantificarlos necesitamos un recipiente una botella de agua (A BOTTLE OF WATER), un vaso de leche (A GLASS OF MILK)……Líquidos: **MILK, WATER, WINE, VINAGER, BEER, ORANGE JUICE, JUICE**…… Otros incontables son **SUGAR, SALT, BUTTER, BREAD, CHEESE, HONEY, FISH, MEAT, MONEY, LOVE, AIR……..** Para contabilizarlos los tenemos que expresar así: A STEAK OK MEAT, A PIECE OF FISH, A FEW OF LOVE….
- Pero lo normal con los nombres INCONTABLES ES es usar el **SOME/ANY,** que en este caso lo traducimos por (algo de). Igualmente seguimos la regla de **SOME con AFIRMATIVAS Y preguntas con Would…?, y ANY con NEGATIVAS e INTERROGATIVAS.**

Ejemplos:

- I need some salt for the salad.
- Do you want any water?
- I haven´t got any butter in the fridge.
- Mary brings some coffee for drink in the living-room.

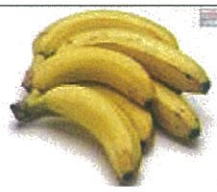
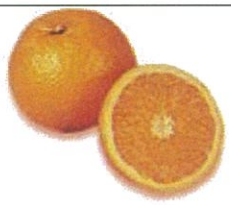
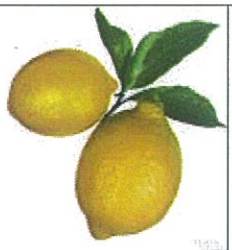
A MODO DE RESUMEN PODEIS MIRAR EL SIGUIENTE CUADRO.

	CONTABLES	INCONTABLES
SINGULAR	a/an	some/any
PLURAL	some/any	

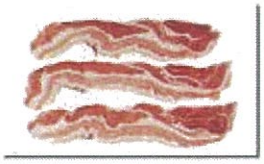
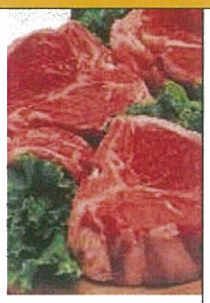
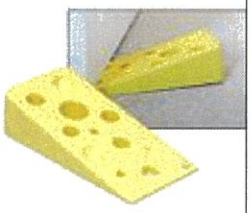
- There is_____milk in the fridge.
- Can you bring me _____ apple, please?
- Can you pass me _____ salt, please?
- There are_____eggs in the kitchen.
- I haven´t got _____wine at home.
- There is _____ tomato, but there isn´t _____cheese.
- There are _____ potatoes but there aren´t _____ onions.
- Is there _____ love in this relation?
- My friend hasn´t got _____ money.
- Do you buy _____ fish for dinner?
- My sister doesn´t eat _____meat.
- I need _____lettuce, _____chicken, and _____oil for the salad.

CONFIDENCIAL

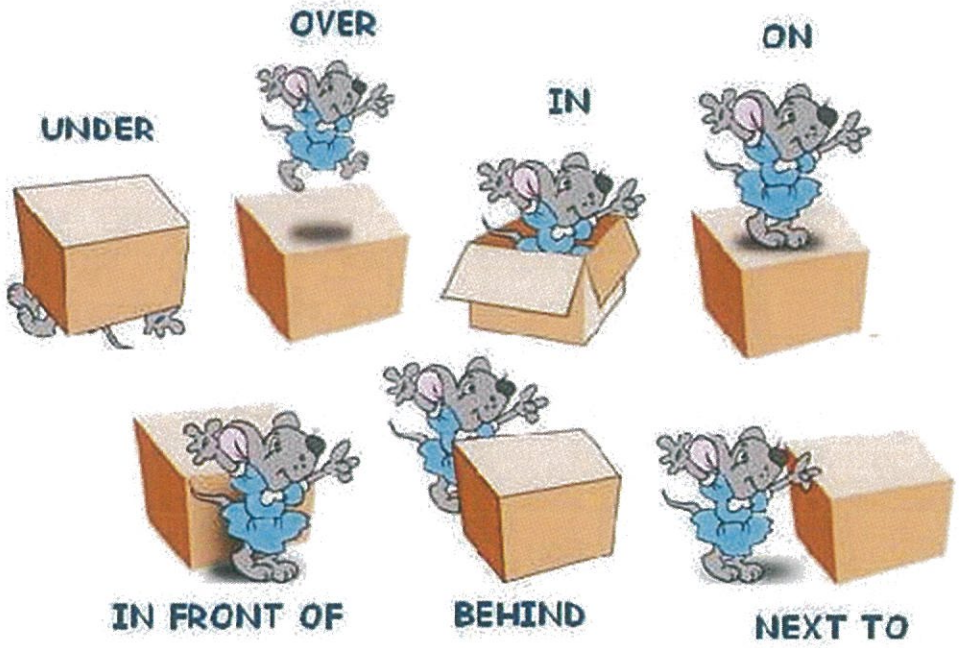
CONTABLES

				
apple	bananas	oranges	lemmons	strawberry strawberries
Potato - potatoes	lettuce	carrots	onions	Tomato - tomatoes
Cookies/ Biscuits	eggs	sausages	melon	grapes

INCONTABLES

				(contables)
bacon	rice	fish	meat	steaks
		*Al pollo podemos contemplarlo con Contable o Incontable*		*A la tarta podemos contemplarla como Contable o Incontable*
bread	cheese	chicken	soup	cake
butter	salt	sugar	water	wine
				some coffee I a/onp coffee C
lemonade	orange-juice	coke	milk	coffee
tea	beer	flour		

PREPOSICIONES DE LUGAR



1.

2.

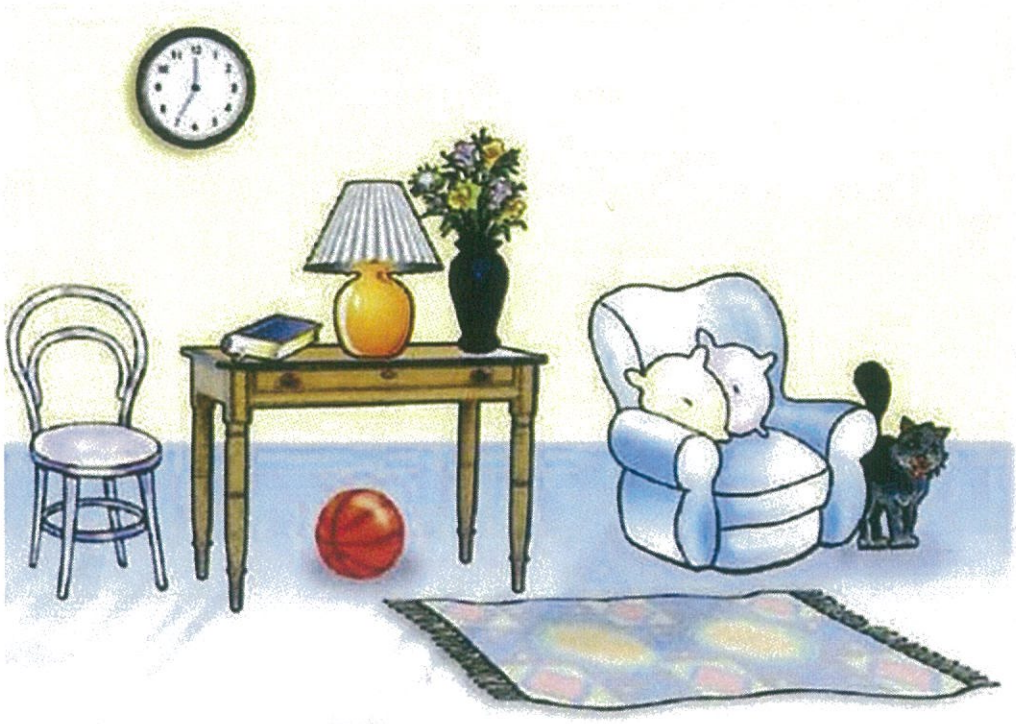
3.

4.

5.

6.

7.



1) The clock is .....the wall.

2) The ball is .....the table.

3) The cat is .....the armchair.

4) The table is .....the armchair.

5) The carpet is .....the floor.

6) The lamp is .....the table.

7) The flowers are .....the vase.

8) The table is .....the chair and the armchair.

IN UNDER NEXT TO
BETWEEN UNDER
BEHIND
IN FRONT OF
NEAR ON

1. The clock is _____ the pillow.
2. The trousers are _____ the bed.
3. The animals are _____ the room.
4. The desk is _____ the wardrobe and the bed.
5. The wardrobe is _____ the desk.
6. The picture is _____ the wardrobe.
7. The sock is _____ the shoes.
8. The desk is _____ the wardrobe.
9. The magazine is _____ the guitar.

Preposiciones de tiempo

Vamos a ver como utilizamos las preposiciones de tiempo (in-on-at)

IN:

- Lo utilizamos con años, siglos, las estaciones del año, los años, los meses del año y semanas concretas.
  - In summer, in Winter...
  - In 1977, in 1492.....
  - In October, in September.....
  - In that week, in the second week of April.....
- Con las partes del día:
  - In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening.

ON: Lo utilizamos con los días de la semana y fechas concretas.

- On Monday, On Saturday night, on Sunday morning....
- On New Year´s Eve, on St. Valentines´s Day, on Christams´ Day

AT: Lo utilizamos con las horas, las comidas del día, y con el fin de semana, con la expresión at the end of...

- At breakfast, at lunch, at dinner.....
- At seven o´clock, at 21.30, at eight o´clock.....
- At weekend...
- At the end of...

At the end of the day, at the end of the week, at the end of the month, at the end of the year.....

Y con la parte del día : AT NIGHT.

VOCABULARY

DAYS OF THE WEEK		MONTHS OF THE YEAR	
Monday		January	
Tuesday		February	
Wednesday		March	
Thursday		April	
Friday		May	
Saturday		June	
Sunday		July	
SEASONS OF THE YEAR		August	
Spring		September	
Summer		October	
Autumn		November	
Winter		December	

EJERCICIO: Completa los huecos con la preposición que corresponda.

- I go to the swimming pool _____ Saturday morning.
- I see you _____ one o´clock.
- The sun shines very beautiful _____ spring.
- All my family is together _____ Christmas´ Day.
- Are we _____ 2.009 or _____ 2.010?
- It´s cold _____ winter in Almansa.
- I have a special dinner _____ St. valentine´s Day.
- I usually eat juice and toasts _____breakfast.
- I am going to see my best friend _____ New Year´s Eve.
- We are going to eat the sausages_____ lunch.I´ll see you in Valencia _____ weekend.

WORDS MONTHS OF THE YEAR

9 A Listen, read and repeat.

January *February* *March* *April* *May* *June* *July*
August *September* *October* *November* *December*

B Practise with another student.

STUDENT 1: When's your birthday? ***STUDENT 2:*** It's in .....

GRAMMAR

10 A Read the grammar box.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

ON
on + day of the week:
My English lesson is on Monday.
The test is on Tuesday morning.

IN
in + month / time of day:
My birthday is in January.
The test is in the morning.

AT
at + time / the weekend / night:
The lesson starts at six o'clock.
I go shopping at the weekend.
I watch TV at night.

B Write the words in the correct column.

the evening *half past nine* *Sunday morning* *March* *night*
the weekend *Friday night* *the afternoon* *Wednesday*

on	in	at
	the evening	

C Complete the sentences with *on*, *in* or *at*.

1. The party is ..*on*.. Thursday evening.
2. Our holiday is ..... August.
3. Alberto always works ..... the weekend.
4. The doctor works ..... night.
5. The lesson is ..... the afternoon.
6. I work ..... Tuesdays.

11 A Ask your partner these questions.

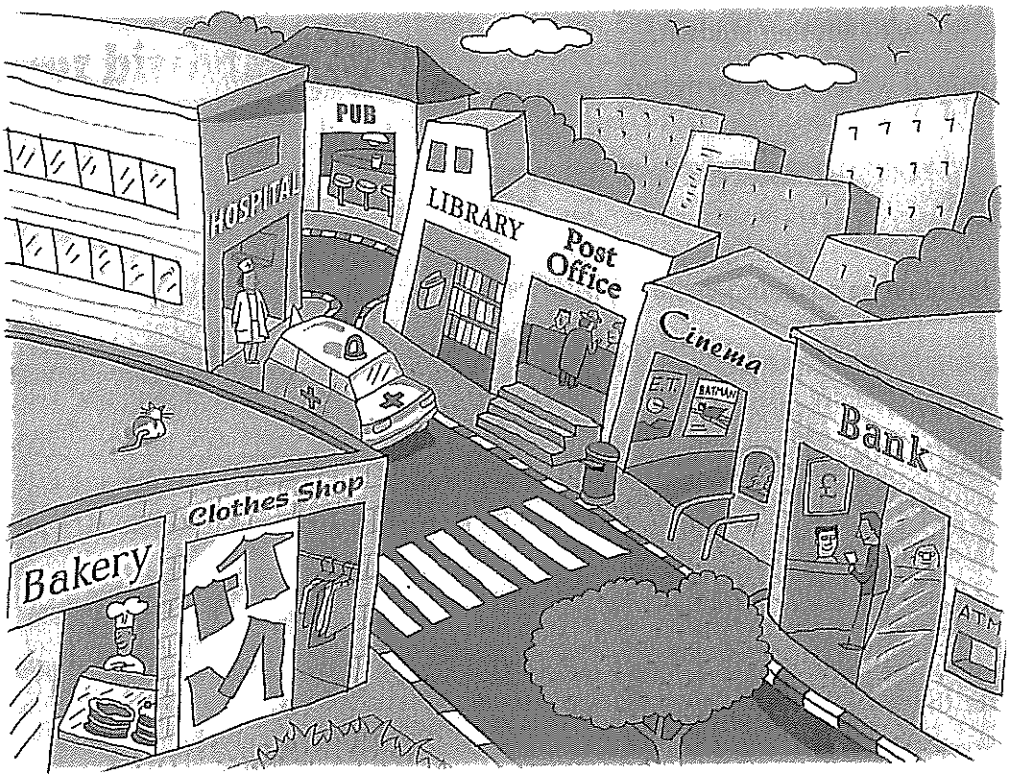
1. When do you go shopping?
2. When do you study English?
3. When do you watch TV?

B Tell the class about your partner.

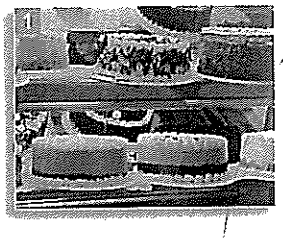
WORDS PLACES IN THE CITY

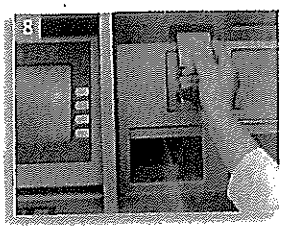
12 A Listen, read and repeat.

bakery *cinema* *hospital* *pub* *bank* *clothes shop* *library* *post office*



B Match the activities to the places.





ACTIVITY	PLACE
1. buy a cake	..... a. cinema
2. read a book	..... b. clothes shop
3. watch a film	..... c. hospital
4. buy a dress	..... d. bank
5. buy a stamp	..... e. library
6. have a drink	...1.. f. bakery
7. see a doctor	..... g. post office
8. get money	..... h. pub

C Write sentences about things you do and places you go, to using the words below.

pub *cook* *cinema* *library* *watch TV* *drive* *bakery* *dance*

1. I often go to pubs at the weekend.
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....

READING

13 A Read about a London department store.

SELFRIDGES

Selfridges is a very famous department store in London. Every year, millions of people go shopping there. Selfridges is very big and beautiful. It has got eight floors and it sells everything from clothes to computers. You can also buy food from all over the world at Selfridges Food Hall. Selfridges has got many restaurants in the shop as well. On the fifth floor, there is a hair and beauty salon. The average customer spends £51 when he or she visits Selfridges. Today, there are Selfridges stores outside London, so you can go shopping in style in Manchester and in Birmingham, too.

B Answer the questions.

1. How many people go shopping in Selfridges every year?

   .....

2. How many floors has Selfridges got?

   .....

3. What are three types of things you can buy at Selfridges?

   .....

4. Where is the hair and beauty salon?

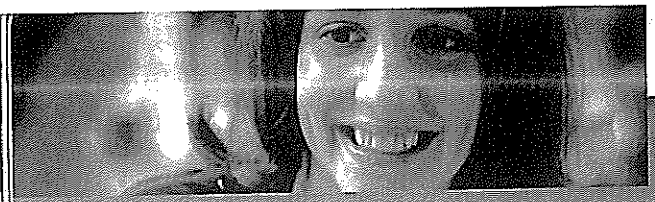
   .....

5. How much money does the average customer spend at Selfridges?

   .....

6. Where can you visit Selfridges stores?

   .....



REVIEW

WORD LIST

April	car	February	May	pub
August	cinema	hospital	November	September
bakery	clothes shop	January	now	sing
bank	cook	July	October	speak
birthday	dance	June	party	sure
buy	December	library	post office	watch
cake	drive	March	problem	write

VOCABULARY

1 **Look at the word list above and do the following.**

1. **List four places in the city.**

bank ....

....

2. **List two actions you do with your mouth.**

....

3. **Write an action you do with money.**

.....

4. **Complete with the correct months of the year.**

January, February, [1]..... ,

[2]..... , May, June,

[3]..... , August, [4]..... ,

[5]..... , [6]..... , December.

GRAMMAR

2 **Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.**

1. Hamsters ....can't..... talk.
2. A child ..... sing.
3. Children ..... drive cars.
4. People ..... cook food.
5. Fish ..... walk.
6. You ..... buy food at a clothes shop.
7. People ..... have popcorn at the cinema.

3 **Answer the questions about you. Use *Yes, I can. / No, I can't.***

1. Can you cook Mexican food?

.....

2. Can you speak Chinese?

.....

3. Can you go to a party today?

.....

4. Can you finish work at two o'clock in the afternoon?

.....

4 **Complete the sentences with *on, in* or *at*.**

1. Our holiday is ....in..... December.
2. The lesson is ..... Wednesday.
3. The party is .....the evening.
4. I work ..... the weekend.
5. Tom starts school ..... eight o'clock.

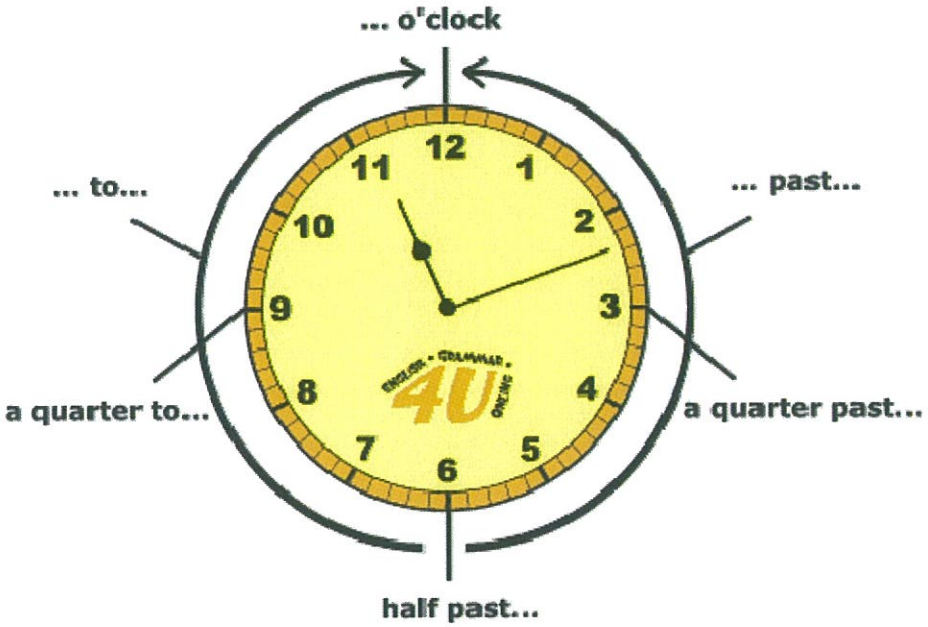
LISTENING

5 **A Listen and choose the correct answer.**

1.	a. Yes, I can.	b. I'm late.
2.	a. Great idea!	b. Sorry, I can't.
3.	a. It's in May.	b. It's in the evening.
4.	a. No, I can't.	b. Yes, he can.
5.	a. It's on Monday.	b. It can't come.

B **Listen and check your answers.**

LAS HORAS. What time is it? What´s the time?



- It´s two o´clock.
- It´s half past three.
- It´s a quarter past seven.
- It´s a quarter to eleven.
- It´s ten past three./ It´s twenty past five/ It´s five past four/ It´s twenty-five past twelve.
- It´s ten to three/ It´s twenty to five/ It´s five to four/ It´s twenty five to twelve.

Name _____ date _____

What's the time?

www.voyaprenderingles.com

(Coge las horas exactas más aproximadas, es decir, menos veinte, menos veinticnco, menos diez, menos cinco..... y cinco, y diez, y veinte, y veinticinco....)

Name _____ date _____

It's half past three

What's the time?

www.voyaprenderingles.com

LOS NÚMEROS ORDINALES Y CARDINALES.

CARDINALES	ORDINALES (the)
1 one	**1st** first
2 two	**2nd** second
3 three	**3rd** third
4 four	**4th** fourth
5 five	**5th** fifth
6 six	**6th** sixth
7 seven	**7th** seventh
8 eight	**8th** eighth
9 nine	**9th** ninth
10 ten	**10th** tenth
11 eleven	**11th** eleventh
12 twelve	**12th** twelfth
13 thirteen	**13th** thirteenth
14 fourteen	**14th** fourteenth
15 fifteen	**15th** fifteenth
16 sixteen	**16th** sixteenth
17 seventeen	**17th** seventeenth
18 eighteen	**18th** eighteenth
19 nineteen	**19th** nineteenth
20 twenty	**20th** twentieth
21 twenty-one	**21st** twenty-first
22 twenty-two	**22nd** twenty-second
30 thirty	**30th** thirtieth
40 forty	**40th** fortieth
50 fifty	**50th** fiftieth
60 sixty	**60th** sixtieth
70 seventy	**70th** seventieth
80 eighty	**80th** eightieth
90 ninety	**90th** ninetieth
100 a/one hundred	**100th** hundredth
101 a/one hundred and one	**101st** hundred and first
200 two hundred	**200th** two hundredth

Ejercicios HORAS Y FECHAS

1.- Elige la opción correcta en cada caso:

It´s half past six ----- (**5:30 / 4:15 / 6:30**)

It´s a quarter to ten --- (**10:15 / 9 :15 / 9:45**)

It´s twenty-five to nine --- (**8:35 / 9:25 / 10:25**)

It´s eleven o´clock --- (**11:00 / 11:30 / 11:15**)

It´s a quarter past one --- (**1:45 / 1:15 / 12:45**)

It´s ten to three --- (**2:50 / 3:10 / 3:15**)

It´s five past five --- (**5:05 / 5: 50 / 5:30**)

It´s a quarter to eleven (**10:45 /11:45 / 11:15**)

It´s twelve o´clock (**12:15 / 12:00 / 12:30**)

2. Indica si las siguientes horas son correctas o incorrectas:

6:15 --- It´s a quarter to six
12:12 --- It´s twelve past twelve
4:45 --- It´s a quarter to four
5:30 --- It´s half to five
11:15 --- It´s a quarter past eleven

4. Elige el número ordinal correspondiente:

The seventh : 70th / 7 / 7th
The eighteenth : 18th / 80th / 81th
The hundred and first : 101th / 101rd / 101st
The seventieth : 70th / 70st / 70rd
The fourty-first : 41th / 41st / 40th

5. Completa las siguientes huecos con IN, ON o AT:

I was born _____ 1985
He arrives to Spain _____ Saturday
I talk with my family _____ lunch
We are going to a party _____ your birthday
They come to Spain _____ June
I will arrive _____ 12 o´clock
I am usually tired _____ the mornings.
Marta and her friends love going out _____ night.
I sometimes do my homework _____ the end of the week
My family always have dinner together _____ Christmas´ Eve
I am going to travel _____ the second week of August
We have a special dinner _____ this weekendiiii

PRESENTE CONTINUO

Es el presente que utilizamos para hablar de las cosas que estamos haciendo en ese preciso instante.
Lo vamos a formar con el SUJETO mas el verbo "TO BE" conjugado correctamente con dicho sujeto y el verbo de la acción que estamos desarrollando en gerundio (comiendo, estudiando, leyendo, viendo la tele....) Ese gerundio en inglés se forma añadiéndole al verbo **-ing**
Un ejemplo del presente continuo de un verbo sería:

AFIRMATIVA S+ TO BE + V-ING	NEGATIVA S+TO BE+NOT+V-ING	INTERROGATIVA TO BE+S+V-ING...?
I AM WORKING YO ESTOY TRABAJANDO	I AM NOT WORKING YO NO ESTOY TRABAJANDO	AM I WORKING...? ¿ESTOY YO TRABAJANDO?
YOU ARE WORKING TU ESTÁS TRABAJANDO	YOU AREN'T WORKING TU NO ESTÁS TRABAJANDO	ARE YOU WORKING...? ¿ ESTÁS TU TRABAJANDO?
HE IS WORKING EL ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	HE IS NOT WORKING EL NO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	IS HE WORKING ¿ ESTÁ ÉL TRABAJANDO?
SHE IS WORKING ELLA ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	SHE ISN'T WORKING ELLA NO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	IS SHE WORKING...? ¿ESTÁ ELLA TRABAJANDO?
IT IS WORKING ELLO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	IT ISN'T WORKING ELLO NO ESTÁ TRABAJANDO	IS IT WORKING ¿ ESTÁ ELLO TRABAJANDO?
WE ARE WORKING NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS ESTAMOS TRABAJANDO	WE AREN'T WORKING NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS NO ESTAMOS TRABAJANDO	ARE WE WORKING...? ¿ESTAMOS NOSOTROS/NOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO
YOU ARE WORKING VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS ESTAIS TRABAJANDO	YOU AREN'T WORKING VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS NO ESTAIS TRABAJANDO	ARE YOU WORKING...? ¿ESTAIS VOSOTROS/VOSOTRAS TRABAJANDO?
THEY ARE WORKING ELLOS/ELLAS ESTÁN TRABAJANDO	THEY AREN'T WORKING ELLOS/ELLAS NO ESTÁN TRABAJANDO	ARE THEY WORKING...? ¿ESTÁN ELLOS/ELLAS TRABAJANDO?

COMPLETA CON PRESENTE CONTINUO
TO BE= AM/IS/ARE + V.-ING

- 1. Peter _____(WORK) in Almansa.
- 2. I _____ (STUDY) English now.
- 3. Susan and Mary _____ (PLAY) tennis.
- 4. She _____ (CLEAN) the house.
- 5. They _____ (WATCH) TV.
- 6. What _____you_____(DO) now?
- 7. My friends _____(NOT GO) to the gym.
- 8. He _____(NOT DO) the exercises.
- 9. Where _____he_____(GO)?

REGLAS PARA AÑADIR LA -ING

1. Los verbos que acaban en -E eliminan esta letra.

Come – Come + ING → He is comING by car =El está viniendo en coche.
Smoke – Smoke + ING → She is smokING a cigar= Ella está fumando un puro.
Write – Write + ING→ I am writING a postcard= Yo estoy escribiendo una postal.

2. Verbos de una silaba que acaban en CVC, es decir, consonante + vocal + consonante, doblan la última consonante

Sit – SittING → She is sitting on a chair= Ella está sentada en una silla.
Swim – SwimmING → I am swimming in the sea= Yo estoy nadando en el mar.
OJO, los verbos que acaban en -X no doblan la última consonante
Fix –Fixing→ The mechanic is fixING my car=El mecanico está arreglando mi coche.
Mix – Mixing → The baby is mixING colours= El bebé está mezclando colores.

3. Los verbos que acaban en -Y, ya sea precedida de vocal o consonante, añaden la -ING normalmente, sin hacer ningún cambio.

Study – Studying → I am studying English now= Yo estoy estudiando Inglés ahora.
Play – Playing → I am playing with my son= Yo estoy jugando con mi hijo.

4. Los verbos CANCEL (cancelar) y TRAVEL (viajar) duplican la "L":

CanceLLING – TraveLLING

EJERCICIOS PRESENTE CONTINUO:

1. COMPLETA CON PRESENTE CONTINUO, PASA A NEGATIVA E INTERROGATIVA Y TRADUCE A ESPAÑOL (la frase afirmativa sólo):

1. She ..... a sandwich. (HAVE)

-:_____
¿:_____
T:_____

2. My father and my brother ..... the alls of the house in a nice yellow

-:_____
¿:_____
T:_____

3. They ..... at the cinema in the shopping center

-:_____
¿:_____
T:_____

4. My grandmother ..... a coat in a beautiful shop
-:_____
¿:_____
T:_____
5. Meg and Brian ..... for you at the bus stop.
-:_____
¿:_____
T:_____

2. COMPLETA LAS SIGUIENTES ORACIONES CON EL PRESENTE CONTINUO DE LOS VERBOS, EN FORMA AFIRMATIVA, NEGATIVA O INTERROGATIVA .

1. NOT PLAY Tony _____ football this week.

2. SING Listen! Beth _____ a song.

3. FIX _____The mechanic _____ your car today?

4. NOT LISTEN The students _____ to the teacher.

5. WEAR I _____ a very beautiful dress.

6. RUN The kids _____ to school.

7. LAUGH You _____ at me!

8. GO _____they _____ to the United States next week?

9. LIE Be careful! She _____ to you!

ORACIONES PRESENTE SIMPLE Y PRESENTE CONTINUO

- Mis padres no van a comprar los lunes, están yendo ahora.

- ¿Estás trabajando con Marta y su marido?
  Si.

- Nuestro amigo Juan no está estudiando en casa, los martes va al colegio.

- ¿Juegas al baloncesto con tus hermanas?
  Si. Estoy jugando justo ahora.

- Soy Ana. Trabajo en un colegio en Almansa. Estoy enseñando a mis alumnos en este momento.

27 de Octubre.

10. DO _____the girl _____ an exam?

3. TRADUCE A ESPAÑOL LAS FRASES DEL EJERCICIO 2:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

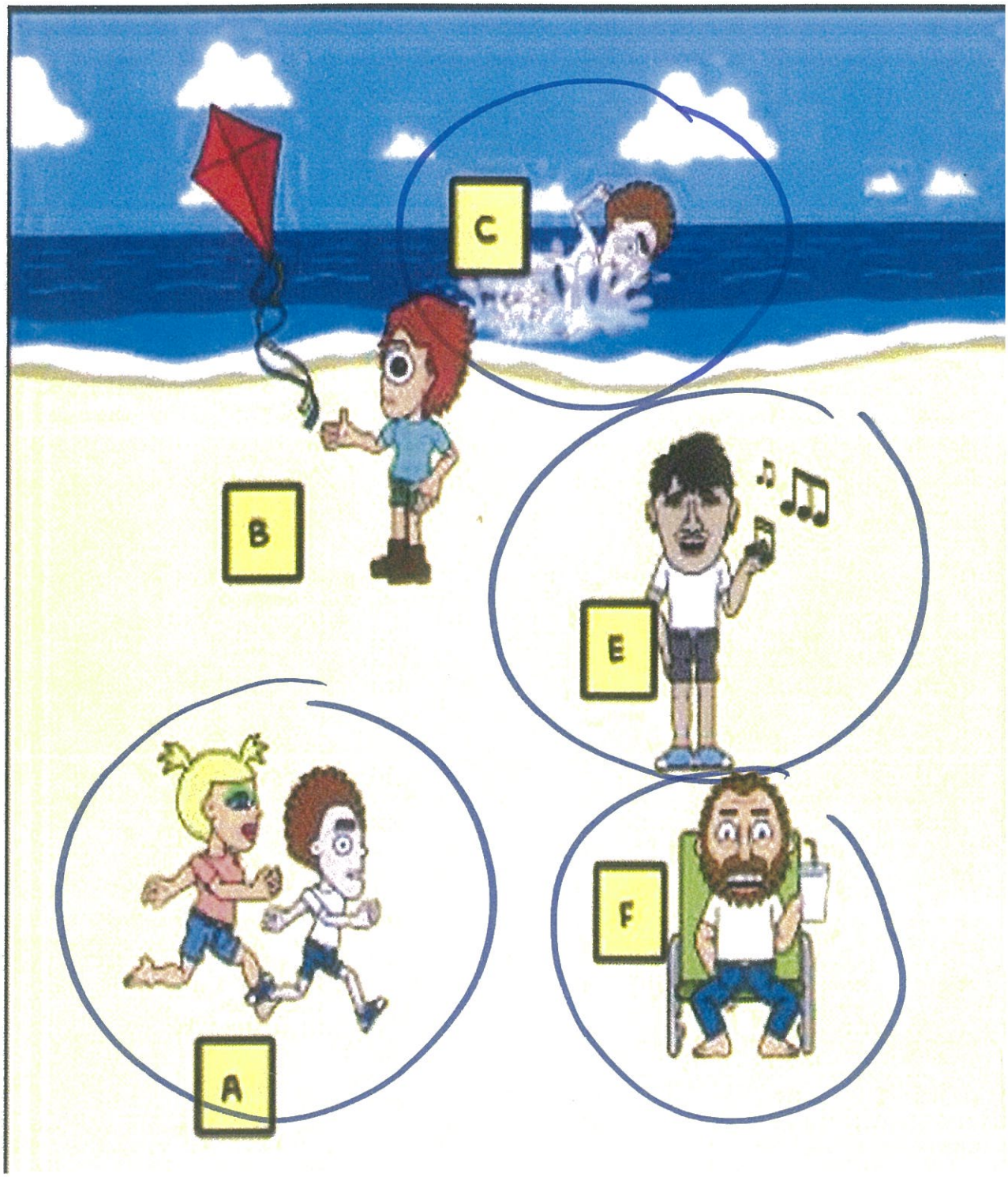
10. _____

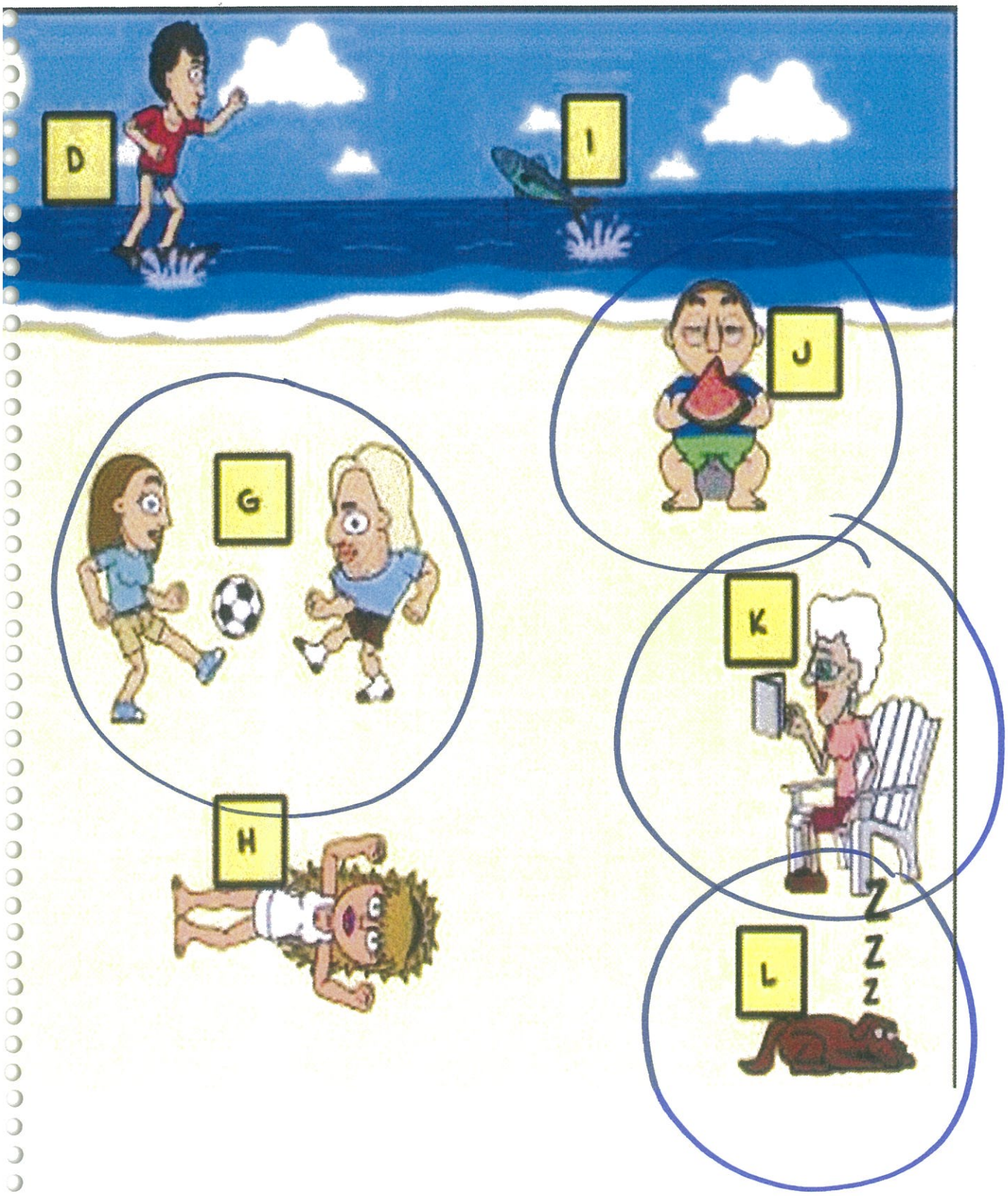
4. COMPLETA UTILIZANDO PRESENTE CONTINUO Y TRADUCE.

NOT SNOW	It _____now.
LEARN	I _____ English.
PLAY	The children _____ tennis
SMOKE	_____He _____ a cigarette?
READ	Mary _____ a book.
STUDY	_____The students _____?
NOT COME	Pat _____ to the party.
SWIM	Sue _____ now.

5.- Escribe estas frases en inglés. (LAS HAREMOS EN CLASE CON LA PROFESORA)

6.- Completa con el presente simple o presente contínuo según creas conveniente:


C
B
E
A
F


D
I
J
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WHAT ARE THEY DOING?

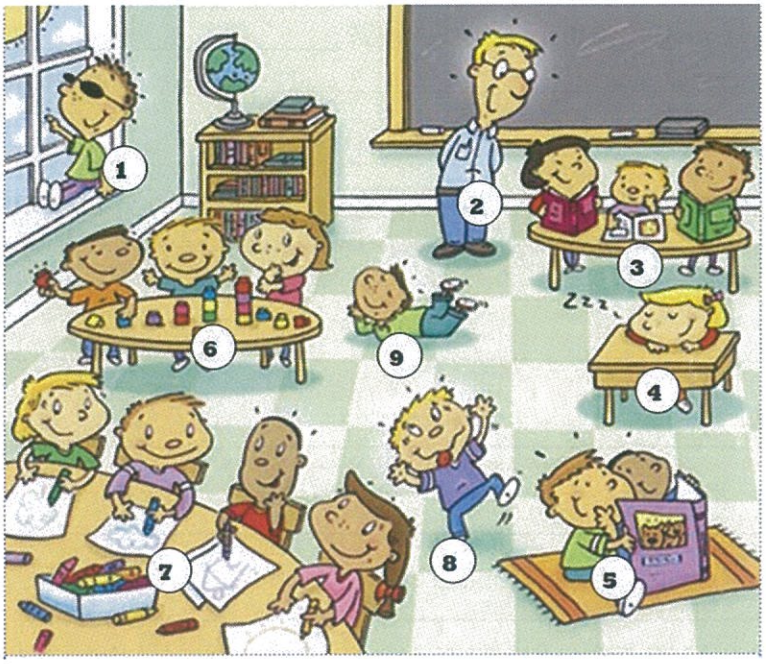
1._____

2. _____

3._____

4._____5._____

_____



1._____

2. _____

3._____

4._____5._____

_____

6._____

7._____8._____

_____

9._____

REPASO DE PREGUNTAS Y RESPUESTAS EXAMEN FINAL

1. Do you like eating sandwiches?
2. Can you play chess?
3. Are you sleeping at this moment?
4. What´s your father´s name?
5. Does your father work in Madrid?
6. Where does your father work?
7. What are you doiong right now?
8. Do your friends usually go to the cinema on Saturdays?
9. Can your friends speak Japanese?
10. How many sisters/brothers/children have you got?
11. Do your sisters/brothers/children always live here in Almansa?
12. What do you do usually do at the weekend?

13. What can you do in the beach?

14. Do you usually read books?
15. Do you like Reading books?
16. Can you read books?
17. Are you Reading a book now?
18. Does YOUR Society teacher drive a car?
19. Can your Language teacher drive?
20. Is your English teacher driving a car at this moment?

PRONOUNS			
Subject Pronouns	**Object Pronouns**	**Possessive Adjectives**	**Possessive Pronouns**
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs

Possessive pronouns son los pronombres posesivos también importantes para que los aprendas y los puedas aplicar en oraciones.

Todos ellos corresponden a los personales y son aplicables cuando quieres decir (mío, tuyo/suyo (masculino, suyo (femenino) nuestro, vuestro, de ellos (femenino y masculino)

Entonces recordando los pronombres personales corresponde a:

I /mine (yo /mío)

You / yours (tú / tuyo)

He /his (él / suyo masculino singular)

She /hers (ella /suyo femenino singular)

We /ours (nosotros /nuestro femenino y masculino)

You /yours (vosotros / vuestro masculino y femenino)

They /theirs (suyo plural masculino y femenino)

Pronoun Chart

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
1st person	I	me	my	mine
2nd person	you	you	your	yours
3rd person (male)	he	him	his	his
3rd person (female)	she	her	her	hers
3rd person	it	it	its	(not used)
1st person (plural)	we	us	our	ours
2nd person (plural)	you	you	your	yours
3rd person (plural)	they	them	their	theirs

VOCABULARIO

...Diccionario....

i happy b bed s soon

Todos los significados dados en este glosario corresponden estrictamente al contexto en el que aparecen las palabras en el libro. Este glosario no debe nunca sustituir a un diccionario.

A

a long time /ə lɒŋ 'taɪm/ mucho tiempo
actor /'æktə/ actor
actress /'æktrəs/ actriz
address /ə'dres/ dirección
age /eɪdʒ/ edad
already /ɔːl'redi/ ya
also /'ɔːlsəʊ/ también
always /'ɔːlweɪz/ siempre
any more /eni 'mɔː/ ya no más, ya no
April /'eɪprəl/ abril
arm /ɑːm/ brazo
at the moment /æt ðə 'məʊmənt/ en este momento
August /'ɔːgəst/ agosto
aunt /ɑːnt/ tía
average /'ævərɪdʒ/ normal, típico/a

B

babysitter /'beɪbɪsɪtə/ niñera
bakery /'beɪkəri/ panadería
ball /bɔːl/ balón, pelota
bananas /bə'nɑːnəz/ plátanos
bank /bæŋk/ banco
banknotes /'bæŋknəʊts/ billetes (dinero)
bat /bæt/ bate
bathroom /'bɑːθruːm/ cuarto de baño
beautiful /'bjuːtɪfəl/ guapo/a, bonito/a
because /bɪ'kɒz/ porque
bed /bed/ cama
bedroom /'bedruːm/ dormitorio
big /bɪg/ grande
birthday /'bɜːθdeɪ/ cumpleaños
black /blæk/ negro/a
blond /blɒnd/ rubio
blonde /blɒnd/ rubia
blue /bluː/ azul
board /bɔːd/ pizarra
body /'bɒdi/ cuerpo
book /bʊk/ libro
bookshelves /'bʊkʃelvz/ estanterías para libros
boring /'bɔːrɪŋ/ aburrido/a (que aburre)
boyfriend /'bɔɪfrend/ novio
bricks /brɪks/ ladrillos
brother /'brʌðə/ hermano
brown /braʊn/ marrón; castaño
building /'bɪldɪŋ/ edificio
business /'bɪznəs/ negocio/s
businessman /'bɪznəsmæn/ hombre de negocios, empresario
buy /baɪ/ comprar

C

cake /keɪk/ tarta, pastel
call /kɔːl/ llamar por teléfono
car /kɑː/ coche
cat /kæt/gato
chain /tʃeɪn/ cadena
chair /tʃeə/ silla
chicken /'tʃɪkɪn/ pollo
child /tʃaɪld/ niño/a
children /'tʃɪldrən/ niños, hijos
China /'tʃaɪnə/ China
Chinese /tʃaɪ'niːz/ chino/a
chips /tʃɪps/ patatas fritas

cinema /'sɪnəmə/ cine
clean /kli:n/ limpiar
clothes shop /'kləʊðz ʃɒp/ tienda de ropa
computer /kəm'pju:tə/ ordenador
computer class /kəm'pju:tə klɑ:s/ clase de informática
cook /kʊk/ cocinar
cooker /'kʊkə/ cocina (electrodoméstico)
cupboard /'kʌbəd/ armario
curtains /'kɔ:tənz/ cortinas
customer /'kʌstəmə/ cliente/a

D

dance /dɑ:ns/ bailar
dark /dɑ:k/ oscuro/a
daughter /'dɔ:tə/ hija
December /dɪ'sembə/ diciembre
department store /dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:/ grandes almacenes
desk /desk/ escritorio
dictionary /'dɪkʃənri/ diccionario
different/'dɪfrənt/ diferente, distinto/a
dining-room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/ comedor
doctor /'dɒktə/ médico/a, doctor/a
dog /dɒg/ perro
Don't worry /dəʊnt 'wʌri/ No te preocupes
drive /draɪv/ conducir; llevar (a alguien) en coche

E

ear /ɪə/ oreja
early /'ɜ:li/ pronto, temprano
eat /i:t/ comer
egg /eg/ huevo
eight /eɪt/ ocho
eighteen /eɪ'ti:n/ dieciocho
eighth /eɪtθ/ octavo/a
eighty /'eɪti/ ochenta
electrician /ɪlek'trɪʃən/ electricista
eleven /ɪ'levən/ once
eleventh /ɪ'levəntθ/ undécimo/a
England /'ɪŋgləND/ Inglaterra
English /'ɪŋglɪʃ/ inglés/esa
English-speaking /'ɪŋglɪʃ spi:kɪŋ/ de habla inglesa
everyone /'evriwʌn/ todo el mundo
Excuse me /ɪk'skju:z mi:/ Perdone/a
eye /aɪ/ ojo

F

family /'fæməli/ familia
fantastic /fæn'tæstɪk/ fantástico/a
fast (adj) /fɑ:st/ rápido/a
fast (adv) /fɑ:st/ deprisa
fat /fæt/ gordo/a
father /'fɑ:ðə/ padre
February /'februəri/ febrero
fifteen /fɪf'ti:n/ quince
fifth /fɪfθ/ quinto/a
fifty /'fɪfti/ cincuenta
find /faɪnd/ encontrar
Fine, thanks /'faɪn θæNks/ Bien, gracias
finger /'fɪŋgə/ dedo de la mano
finish work /fɪnɪʃ 'wɜ:k/ terminar de trabajar
first /fɜ:st/ primero/a
fish /fɪʃ/ pez; pescado
five /faɪv/ cinco
flat /flæt/ piso
floor /flɔ:/ planta (de un edificio)
food /fu:d/ comida
foot /fʊt/ pie
football match /'fʊtbɔ:l mætʃ/ partido de fútbol
for sale /fə 'seɪl/ en venta
forty /'fɔ:ti/ cuarenta
four /fɔ:/ cuatro
fourteen /fɔ:'ti:n/ catorce
fourth /fɔ:θ/ cuarto/a
Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ viernes
fridge /frɪdʒ/ frigorífico
friends /frendz/ amigos/as

G

game /geɪm/ juego, partido
garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ garaje
garden /'gɑ:dən/ jardín
get home /get 'həʊm/ llegar a casa
get up /get 'ʌp/ levantarse
girlfriend /'gɜ:lfrend/ novia
go /gəʊ/ ir
go out /gəʊ 'aʊt/ salir
go shopping /gəʊ 'ʃɒpɪŋ/ ir de compras
go to bed /gəʊ tə 'bed/ acostarse
Good afternoon /gʊd ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ Buenas tardes (a partir de las 12 p.m.)
Good evening /gʊd 'i:vnɪŋ/ Buenas tardes (a partir de las 6 p.m.)
Good morning /gʊd 'mɔ:nɪŋ/ Buenos días
good-looking /gʊd'lʊkɪŋ/ guapo
grandchild /'græntʃaɪld/ nieto/a
grandchildren /'græntʃɪldrən/ nietos
grandfather /'grænfɑ:ðə/ abuelo
grandmother /'grænmʌðə/ abuela
grandparents /'grænpeərənts/ abuelos
great /greɪt/ genial, gran, grande
Greece /gri:s/ Grecia
Greek /gri:k/ griego/a
green /gri:n/ verde
grey /greɪ/ gris

H

hair /heə/ pelo
hair and beauty salon /heə ənd 'bjuːti sælɒn/ salón de belleza y peluquería
hairdresser /'heədresə/ peluquero/a
hamster /'hæmstə/ hámster
hand /hænd/ mano
happen /'hæpən/ ocurrir, suceder
happy /'hæpi/ feliz, contento/a
hard /hɑːd/ duro, mucho
have breakfast /hæv 'brekfəst/ desayunar
have dinner /hæv 'dɪnə/ cenar
have lunch /hæv 'lʌntʃ/ comer (mediodía)
have tea /hæv 'tiː/ tomar el té
head /hed/ cabeza
hello / hi /he'ləʊ/haɪ/ hola
help /help/ ayuda
hit /hɪt/ golpear
homework /'həʊmwɜːk/ deberes
hospital /'hɒspɪtəl/ hospital
house /haʊs/ casa
husband /'hʌzbənd/ marido

I

I'm sorry /aɪm 'sɒrɪ/ Lo siento
idea /aɪ'dɪə/ idea
in style /ɪn 'staɪəl/ a lo grande
interesting /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ interesante
interview /'ɪntəvjuː/ entrevista
It's (five) o'clock /ɪts (faɪv) ə'klɒk/ Son las (cinco) en punto
It's half past (five) / ɪts 'hɑːf pɑːst (faɪv)/ Son las (cinco) y media
It's quarter past (five) /ɪts 'kwɔːtə pɑːst (faɪv)/ Son las (cinco) y cuarto
It's quarter to (five) /ɪts 'kwɔːtə tə (faɪv)/ Son las (cinco) menos cuarto
It's ten past (five) /ɪts 'ten pɑːst (faɪv)/ Son las (cinco) y diez
It's ten to (five) /ɪts 'ten tə (faɪv)/ Son las (cinco) menos diez
Italian /ɪ'tælɪən/ italiano/a
Italy /'ɪtəlɪ/ Italia

J

jacket /'dʒækɪt/ chaqueta
January /'dʒænjʊərɪ/ enero
Japan /dʒə'pæn/ Japón
Japanese /dʒæpə'niːz/ japonés/esa
job /dʒɒb/ trabajo
July /dʒʊ'laɪ/ julio
June /dʒuːn/ junio
just /dʒʌst/ sólo, simplemente

K

kitchen /'kɪtʃən/ cocina
kitten /'kɪtən/ gatito/a

L

lamp /læmp/ lámpara de pie o de mesa
language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ lengua, idioma
late /leɪt/ tarde, hasta tarde
leg /leg/ pierna, pata
letter /'letə/ carta
library /'laɪbrərɪ/ biblioteca
like /laɪk/ gustar
live /lɪv/ vivir
living-room /'lɪvɪŋ ruːm/ salón, sala de estar
long /lɒŋ/ largo/a
look /lʊk/ mirar
love /lʌv/ encantar

M

March /mɑːtʃ/ marzo
married /'mærɪd/ casado/a
May /meɪ/ mayo
maybe /'meɪbiː/ quizás, tal vez
meal /miːl/ comida
meet /miːt/ conocer (a alguien), quedar / reunirse con
Mexican /'meksɪkən/ mejicano/a
Mexico /'meksɪkəʊ/ Méjico
midday /mɪd'deɪ/ mediodía
middle-aged /mɪdl'eɪdʒd/ de mediana edad
midnight /'mɪdnaɪt/ medianoche
Monday /'mʌndeɪ/ lunes
mother /'mʌðə/ madre
mouth /maʊθ/ boca

N

nationality /næʃə'nælətɪ/ nacionalidad
need /niːd/ necesitar
never /'nevə/ nunca
new /njuː/ nuevo/a
nice /naɪs/ bonito/a, agradable
Nice to meet you /naɪs tə 'miːt juː/ Encantado/a de conocerte / conocerle
nine /naɪn/ nueve
nineteen /naɪn'tiːn/ diecinueve
ninety /'naɪntɪ/ noventa
ninth /naɪntθ/ noveno/a
noisy /'nɔɪzɪ/ ruidoso/a
nose /nəʊz/ nariz
notebook /'nəʊtbʊk/ cuaderno
nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ nada
nought /nɔːt/ cero
November /nəʊ'vembə/ noviembre
now /naʊ/ ahora

O
October /ɒk'təʊbə/ octubre
often /'ɒfən/ a menudo
oh /əʊ/ cero
old /əʊld/ viejo/a, anciano/a
on holiday /ɒn 'hɒlədeɪ/ de vacaciones
on my way /ɒn maɪ 'weɪ/ en / de camino
one /wʌn/ uno/a
one hundred /wʌn 'hʌndrəd/ cien
orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ naranja
outside /aʊt'saɪd/ fuera

P
parents /'peərənts/ padres
partner /'pɑ:tnə/ socio/a
party /'pɑ:ti/ fiesta
pen /pen/ bolígrafo
pence /pens/ peniques
pencil /'pensəl/ lápiz
pet /pet/ mascota
picture /'pɪktʃə/ foto, dibujo
pink /pɪŋk/ rosa
pitch /pɪtʃ/ campo, cancha
play /pleɪ/ jugar
policeman /pə'li:smən/ policía
policewoman /pə'li:swʊmən/ mujer policía
popcorn /'pɒpkɔ:n/ palomitas de maíz
post office /'pəʊst ɒfɪs/ oficina de correos
pound /paʊnd/ libra (moneda)
problem /'prɒbləm/ problema
pub /pʌb/ pub, bar
puppy /'pʌpi/ perrito/a
purple /'pɜ:pəl/ morado/a

Q
quiet /'kwaɪət/ callado/a (*be* ~!: ¡cállate!)

R
rabbit /'ræbɪt/ conejo
read /ri:d/ leer
Really? /'reəli/ ¿De verdad?
receptionist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ recepcionista
red /red/ rojo/a
registration /redʒɪ'streɪʃən/ matrícula, inscripción
right now /raɪt 'naʊ/ ahora mismo
rug /rʌg/ alfombra
run (n) /rʌn/ carrera
run (v) /rʌn/ correr

S
sad /sæd/ triste
Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ sábado
sausage /'sɒsɪdʒ/ salchicha
schoolbag /'sku:lbæg/ mochila
second /'sekənd/ segundo/a
sell /sel/ vender
September /sep'tembə/ septiembre
seven /'sevən/ siete
seventeen /sevən'ti:n/ diecisiete
seventh /'sevəntθ/ séptimo/a
seventy /'sevənti/ setenta
shop assistant /'ʃɒp əsɪstənt/ dependiente/a de una tienda
short /ʃɔ:t/ corto/a, bajo/a
sing /sɪŋ/ cantar
singer /'sɪŋə/ cantante
sister /'sɪstə/ hermana
six /sɪks/ seis
sixteen /sɪks'ti:n/ dieciséis
sixth /sɪksθ/ sexto/a
sixty /'sɪksti/ sesenta
sleep /sli:p/ dormir
slow /sləʊ/ lento/a
small /smɔ:l/ pequeño/a
snake /sneɪk/ serpiente
sofa /'səʊfə/ sofá
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ algunas veces, a veces
son /sʌn/ hijo
Sorry /'sɒri/ Lo siento
Spain /speɪn/ España
Spanish /'spænɪʃ/ español/a
speak /spi:k/ hablar
spend /spend/ gastar
start work /stɑ:t 'wɜ:k/ empezar a trabajar
study /'stʌdi/ estudiar
Sunday /'sʌndeɪ/ domingo
sure /ʃɔ:/ por supuesto, claro
surgery /'sɜ:dʒəri/ consulta (del médico)

T
table /'teɪbəl/ mesa
take-away /'teɪkəweɪ/ para llevar
tall /tɔ:l/ alto/a
teach /ti:tʃ/ enseñar
teacher /'ti:tʃə/ profesor/a
team /ti:m/ equipo
ten /ten/ diez
tenth /tenθ/ décimo/a
thin /θɪn/ delgado/a
third /θɜ:d/ tercero/a
thirteen /θɜ:'ti:n/ trece
thirty /'θɜ:ti/ treinta
three /θri:/ tres
throw /θrəʊ/ lanzar, tirar
Thursday /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ jueves
tired /'taɪəd/ cansado/a
toast /təʊst/ tostada/s
today /tə'deɪ/ hoy
toe /təʊ/ dedo del pie

toilet /'tɔɪlət/ aseo, retrete
tonight /tə'naɪt/ esta noche
too /tu:/ también
Tuesday /'tju:zdeɪ/ martes
twelfth /twelfθ/ duodécimo/a
twelve /twelv/ doce
twenty/'twenti/ veinte
two /tu:/ dos

U

ugly /'ʌglɪ/ feo/a
uncle /'ʌŋkəl/ tío
usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ normalmente

V

very /'veri/ muy

W

wait /weɪt/ esperar
waiter /'weɪtə/ camarero
wake up /weɪk 'ʌp/ despertar(se)
watch /wɒtʃ/ ver, observar
Wednesday /'wenzdeɪ/ miércoles
weekend /'wi:kend/ fin de semana
Welcome /'welkəm/ Bienvenido/a
What about you? /wɒt ə'baʊt 'ju:/ ¿Y tú?
What's new? /wɒtz 'nju:/ ¿Qué tal?, ¿Qué hay de nuevo?
What's wrong? /wɒtz 'rɒŋ/ ¿Qué pasa?, ¿Qué ocurre?
white /waɪt/ blanco/a
wife /waɪf/ esposa
win /wɪn/ ganar
write /raɪt/ escribir
writer /'raɪtə/ escritor/a

Y

yellow /'jeləʊ/ amarillo/a
young /jʌŋ/ joven

Z

zero /'zɪərəʊ/ cero (Am. Eng.)

Palabras y expresiones útiles

NUMBERS	NÚMEROS
nought / oh	cero
one	uno
two	dos
three	tres
four	cuatro
five	cinco
six	seis
seven	siete
eight	ocho
nine	nueve
ten	diez
eleven	once
twelve	doce
thirteen	trece
fourteen	catorce
fifteen	quince
sixteen	dieciséis
seventeen	diecisiete
eighteen	dieciocho
nineteen	diecinueve
twenty	veinte
twenty-one	veintiuno
twenty-two	veintidós
twenty-three	veintitrés
twenty-four	veinticuatro
twenty-five	veinticinco
twenty-six	veintiséis
twenty-seven	veintisiete
twenty-eight	veintiocho
twenty-nine	veintinueve
thirty	treinta
thirty-five	treinta y cinco
forty	cuarenta
forty-five	cuarenta y cinco
fifty	cincuenta
fifty-five	cincuenta y cinco
sixty	sesenta
sixty-five	sesenta y cinco
seventy	setenta
seventy-five	setenta y cinco
eighty	ochenta
eighty-five	ochenta y cinco
ninety	noventa
ninety-five	noventa y cinco
one hundred	cien

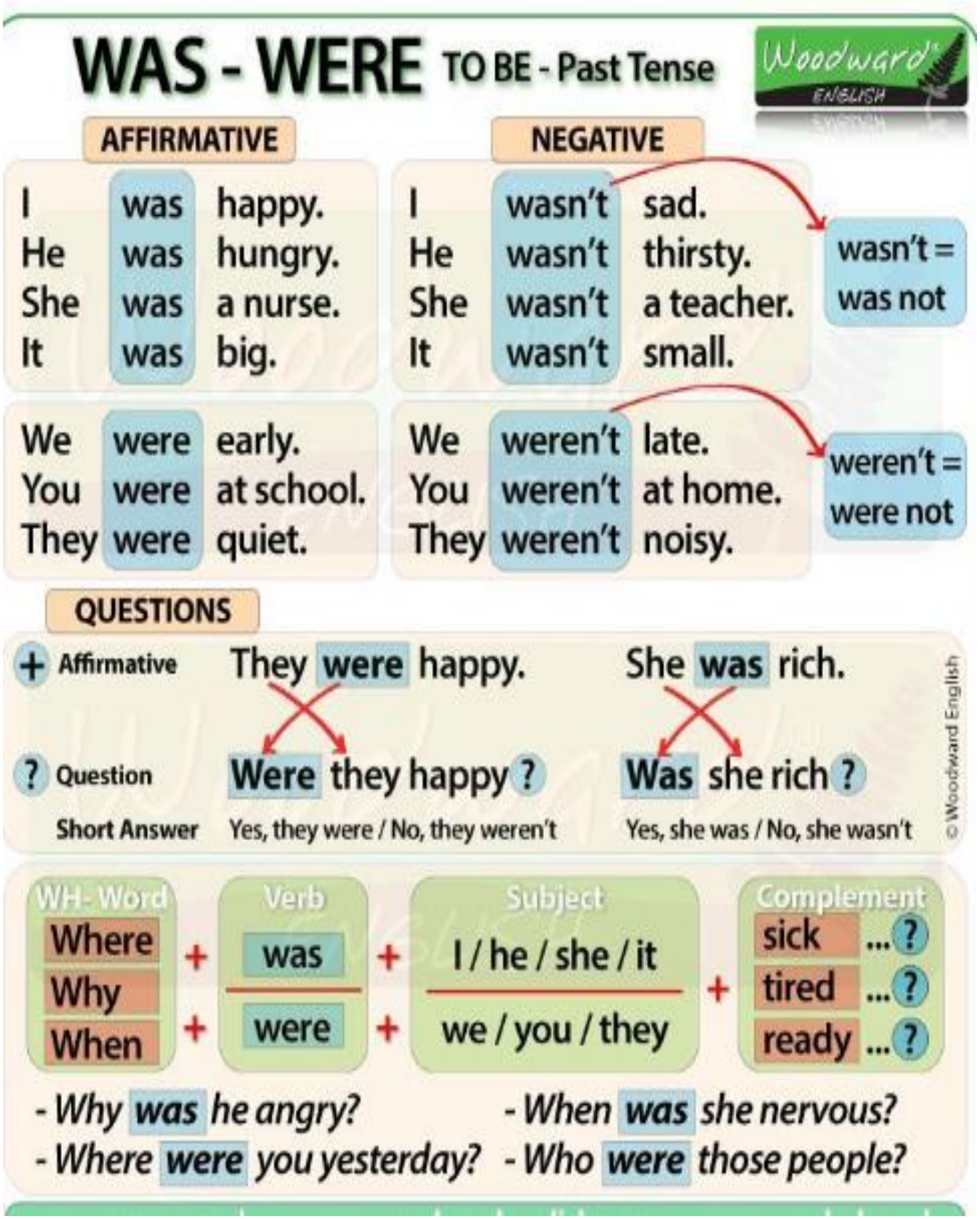
ORDINAL NUMBERS	NÚMEROS ORDINALES
first	primero
second	segundo
third	tercero
fourth	cuarto
fifth	quinto
sixth	sexto
seventh	séptimo
eighth	octavo
ninth	noveno
tenth	décimo
eleventh	undécimo
twelfth	duodécimo

THE TIME / TIME EXPRESSIONS	LA HORA / EXPRESIONES TEMPORALES
o'clock	en punto
ten past five	las cinco y diez
ten to	menos diez
quarter past	y cuarto
quarter to	menos cuarto
half past	y media
midday	mediodía
midnight	medianoche
in the morning	por la mañana
in the afternoon	por la tarde
in the evening	por la tarde
at night	por la noche
early	pronto, temprano
late	tarde, hasta tarde

DAYS OF THE WEEK	DÍAS DE LA SEMANA
Monday	lunes
Tuesday	martes
Wednesday	miércoles
Thursday	jueves
Friday	viernes
Saturday	sábado
Sunday	domingo

MONTHS	MESES
January	enero
February	febrero
March	marzo
April	abril
May	mayo
June	junio
July	julio
August	agosto
September	septiembre
October	octubre
November	noviembre
December	diciembre

PASADO DEL VERBO TO BE



EJERCICIOS:

- **Fill the gaps with WAS or WERE.**

1. He was _____ a good student.
2. Dick _____ at the bank yesterday.
3. Peter and David _____ ill last week.
4. The cat _____ in the garden.
5. Dave's mom _____ in the church yesterday.
6. Mary _____ very sleepy last night.
7. They _____ at school yesterday.
8. The pencils_____ on the table.
9. My brothers and sisters _____ in Madrid on holidays last summer.

2. Pasa las oraciones del ejercicios anterior a negativa e interrogativa:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

AM - ARE - IS / WAS - WERE

TODAY

AFFIRMATIVE

1.I _____ tired.
2. I _____ hungry.
3. You _____ nice.
4. He _____ funny.
5. She _____ 8 years old.
6. We _____ late.
7. They _____ at school.
8. I _____ at the cinema.
9. You _____ at the supermarket.
10. She ____ at home.

NEGATIVE

1. We _____ sad.
2. They _____ happy.
3. The table _____ red.
4. I _____ tall.
5. She ____ short.
6. We _____ at the airport.
7. They _____ strong.
8. He _____ fast.
9. I _____ at the bus station.

YESTERDAY

AFFIRMATIVE

1.I _____ tired.
2. I _____ hungry.
3. You _____ nice.
4. He _____ funny.
5. She _____ 8 years old.
6. We _____ late.
7. They _____ at school.
8. I _____ at the cinema.
9. You _____ at the supermarket.
10. She ____ at home.

NEGATIVE

1. We _____ sad.
2. They _____ happy.
3. The table _____ red.
4. I _____ tall.
5. She ____ short.
6. We _____ at the airport.
7. They _____ strong.
8. He _____ fast.
9. I _____ at the bus station.

PAST OF TO BE There was/were

I/HE/SHE/IT → WAS
YOU/WE/THEY → WERE

THERE WAS: Singular countable/uncountable nouns
THERE WERE: Plural countable nouns

1- Fill the gaps with was/wasn't/were/weren't

Peter: Where _____ you last summer, Sally? In Italy?
Sally: No, I _____ in Italy. I _____ in London.
Peter: _____ you alone?
Sally: No, I _____. I _____ with my parents. I was at 'The Bridge Hotel'.

Peter: Wow! I think that's a nice hotel! _____ it nice?
Sally: Yes, it _____ lovely. There _____ a golf court, there _____ two swimming pools, there _____ a very good restaurant and also there _____ two cafés.
Peter: Oh! That sounds great! _____ the restaurant good?
Sally: Yes, it _____.

Peter: and what _____ the rooms like? _____ they nice and comfortable?
Sally: Yes, there _____. And they _____ big!
There _____ a mini bar and there _____ a big television with a flat screen but there _____ a CD player.

Peter: _____ there a computer in the room?
Sally: No, there _____.
Peter: And _____ the weather nice?
Sally: It _____ bad. In fact, it _____ ok because it only rained one day. The temperature _____ mild, it _____ too hot. I don't like the heat.

Peter: _____ Oxford Street very busy?
Sally: Yes, it _____. It is busy all year.
Peter: So you had a great time in London.
Sally: Yes, absolutely. London is a very nice city.

2- Make questions

1-How many_____?
There were two restaurants.
2-_____?
Yes, there was a café.
3-_____?
Yes, there were two swimming pools.
4-_____?
No, the weather was great.
5-_____?
Yes, there were a lot of places to visit.
6-What _____?
The flight was quite and pleasant.
7-_____?
No, there wasn't a bank near the hotel.

3-Circle the correct option.

1-The weather ***was/were*** nice in Paris.
2-There ***was/were*** a lot of interesting places to visit in Amsterdam.
3-Sandy ***was/wasn't*** at home last night because she ***was/wasn't*** at a party.
4-Tom's friends ***wasn't/weren't*** tired yesterday
5-In the room there ***was/were*** two beds.
6-I ***was/wasn't*** happy because it rained the whole week. It ***was/wasn't*** terrible!
7-My parents ***were/weren't*** sad because my sister ***was/wasn't*** here on their anniversary.
8-There ***wasn't/weren't*** any milk in the shop.
9-No, it ***was/wasn't*** a big house. It ***was/wasn't*** quite small.
10-There ***was/were*** a piano in the room.
11-Your mother ***was/were*** very happy to see my aunt Mary.
12-***Was/were*** there any books on that shelf?
Yes, there ***was/were*** one book.

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KEY

EXERCISE 1

Peter: Where WERE you last summer, Sally? In Italy?
Sally: No, I WASN'T in Italy. I WAS in London.
Peter: WERE you alone?
Sally: No, I WASN'T. I WAS with my parents. I was at 'The Bridge Hotel'.
Peter: Wow! I think that's a nice hotel! WAS it nice?
Sally: Yes, it WAS lovely. There WAS a golf court, there WERE two swimming pools, there WAS a very good restaurant and also there WERE two cafés.
Peter: Oh! That sounds great! WAS the restaurant good?
Sally: Yes, it WAS.
Peter: and what WERE the rooms like? WERE they nice and comfortable?
Sally: Yes, there WERE. And they WERE big! There WAS a mini bar and there WAS a big television with a flat screen but there WASN'T a CD player.
Peter: WAS there a computer in the room?
Sally: No, there WASN'T.
Peter: And WAS the weather nice?
Sally: It WASN'T bad. In fact, it WAS ok because it only rained one day. The temperature WAS mild, it WASN'T too hot. I don't like the heat.
Peter: WAS Oxford Street very busy?
Sally: Yes, it WAS. It is busy all year.
Peter: So you had a great time in London.
Sally: Yes, absolutely. London is a very nice city.

EXERCISE 2

1-How many restaurants were there ?
2-Was there a café?
3-Were there two swimming pools?
4-Was the weather bad?
5-Were there (many) places to visit?
6-What was the flight like?
7-Was there a bank near the hotel?

EXERCISE 3

1-WAS
2-WERE
3-WASN'T-WAS
4-WEREN'T
5-WERE
6-WASN'T-WAS
7-WERE-WASN'T
8-WASN'T
9-WASN'T-WAS
10-WAS
11-WAS
12-WERE-WAS

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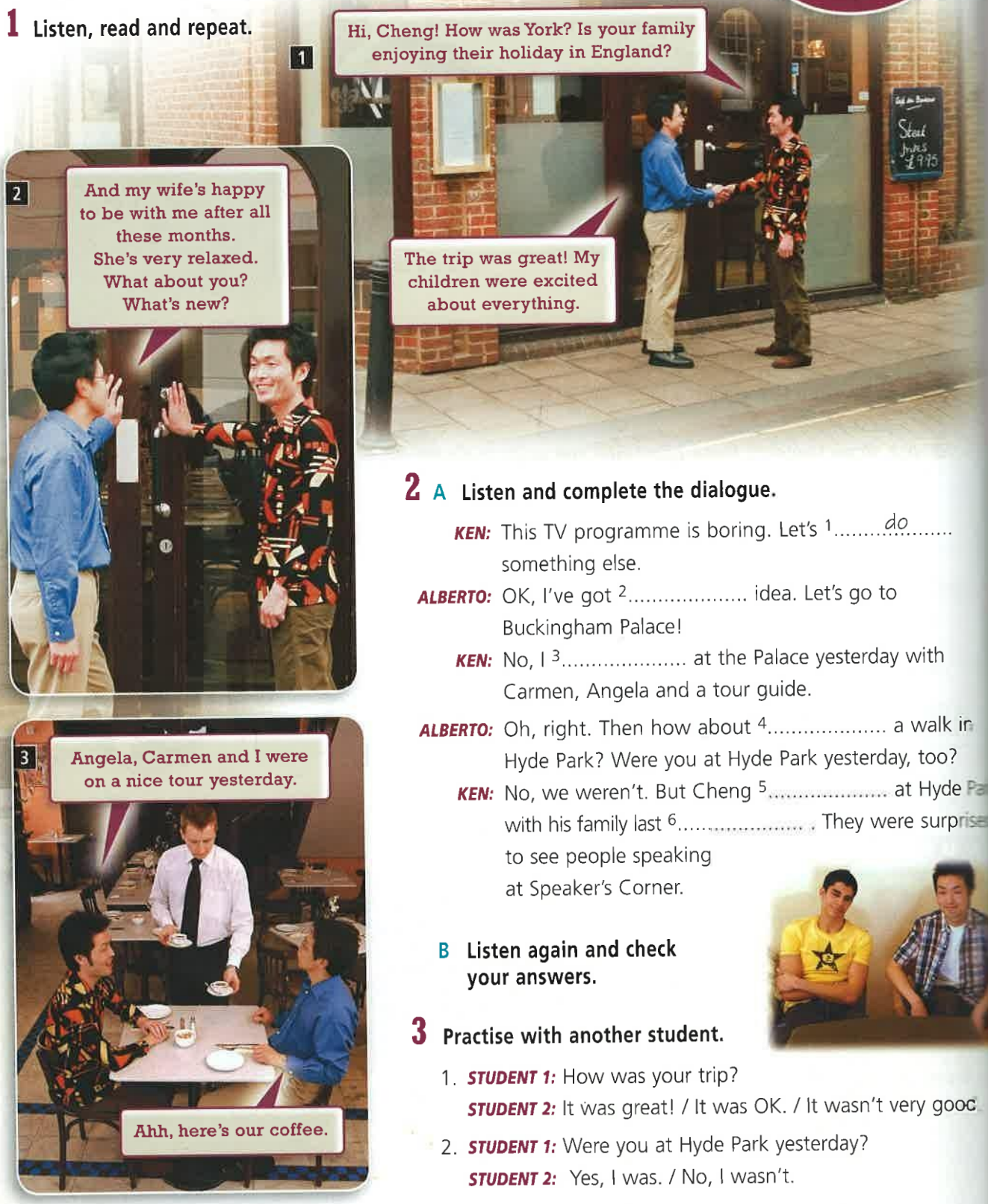
unit 3

How was your trip?

1 Listen, read and repeat.



2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

KEN: This TV programme is boring. Let's [1] do something else.

ALBERTO: OK, I've got [2] ..... idea. Let's go to Buckingham Palace!

KEN: No, I [3] ..... at the Palace yesterday with Carmen, Angela and a tour guide.

ALBERTO: Oh, right. Then how about [4] ..... a walk in Hyde Park? Were you at Hyde Park yesterday, too?

KEN: No, we weren't. But Cheng [5] ..... at Hyde Park with his family last [6] ..... . They were surprised to see people speaking at Speaker's Corner.

B Listen again and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

1. **STUDENT 1:** How was your trip?
   STUDENT 2: It was great! / It was OK. / It wasn't very good.
2. **STUDENT 1:** Were you at Hyde Park yesterday?
   STUDENT 2: Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

WORDS EMOTIONS

4 A **Listen, read and repeat.**

excited

relaxed

worried

disappointed

angry

scared

upset

surprised

B **Read the sentences and choose the correct answer.**

1. Carmen is having fun with her friends at the beach. She's **upset** / **relaxed**.
2. Ken was late for work yesterday. He's late for work again today. Ken's boss is **angry** / **scared**.
3. Alberto and Cheng are travelling to Scotland right now. They are **excited** / **surprised**.
4. It's very late at night, but Helen isn't home. She isn't answering her phone. Angela is **disappointed** / **worried**.

GRAMMAR

5 A **Read the grammar box.**

PAST SIMPLE: TO BE

AFFIRMATIVE:

I, he, she, it	was	you, we, they	were

NEGATIVE:

I, he, she, it	was not (wasn't)	you, we, they	were not (weren't)

B **Complete the sentences with *was* or *were*.**

1. Helen .....was..... upset with her mother.
2. You ..... at home last weekend.
3. We ..... relaxed all day.
4. It ..... a very nice trip.
5. I ..... at the cinema last Friday.

C **Write the sentences in B in the negative.**

1. Helen wasn't upset with her mother.
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....

6 A Read the grammar box.

PAST SIMPLE: TO BE

QUESTIONS:

Was I ... ?

Were you ... ?

SHORT ANSWERS:

Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.

Yes, you were. / No, you weren't.

B Put the words into the correct order to make questions.

1. were / yesterday / in class / you
   Were you in class yesterday?
2. the test / difficult / was
   .....
3. they / in Cambridge / were / last week
   .....
4. interesting / was / the museum
   .....
5. at home / at the weekend / was / your brother
   .....

There was somebody in my flat!

7 Listen, read and repeat.

8 A **Listen again and complete the dialogue.**

CARMEN: Are you OK?

ANGELA: Yes, I [2] wasn't ..... home. They were in my [3] flat ..... in the morning.

CARMEN: Is anything missing?

ANGELA: Well, there [4] weren't ..... many things to take – only my TV and CDs. There wasn't any [5] money ..... in the flat.

CARMEN: Do you want me to come over?

ANGELA: No, that's OK. Alberto was here and the police were here, too. I was really [6] scared , but I'm OK now.

B **Listen again and check your answers.**

GRAMMAR

9 A **Read the grammar box.**

THERE WAS / THERE WERE

AFFIRMATIVE:

There was + singular countable nouns / uncountable nouns

There was a TV in the living-room.

There was some sugar in the kitchen.

There were + plural nouns

There were some students in the classroom.

NEGATIVE:

There wasn't any sugar in the kitchen.

There weren't any students in the classroom.

QUESTIONS:

Was there ... ?

Were there ... ?

SHORT ANSWERS:

Yes, there was. / No, there wasn't.

Yes, there were. / No, there weren't.

B **What did Sarah's room look like yesterday? Look at the picture and complete the sentences using *There was, There wasn't, There were* or *There weren't*.**

1. There weren't ..... any footballs on the floor.
2. ..... a bag on the floor.
3. ..... a cat on Sarah's bed.
4. ..... any curtains on the window.
5. ..... some homework on Sarah's desk.
6. ..... some photos on the bookshelf.